

East Europe Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1990



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

...transmission and reproduction of the original document, including the original document, in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, or by any information storage and retrieval system, without the prior written permission of the Joint Publications Research Service, is prohibited. This prohibition includes the use of the original document for the purpose of reproduction or transmission in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, or by any information storage and retrieval system, without the prior written permission of the Joint Publications Research Service.

...business, editorial reports, and material submitted to the Service by JPRS. Processing indicators are placed at the end of the first line of each item, or at the end of a brief, indicate how the original document is processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the item was carried or extracted.

...Details have been retained phonetically or transliterated and enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Those within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCEDURE OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Printing Office announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1800 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22204.

15 April 1982

EAST EUROPE REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1999

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

- Warsaw Pact Sea Rescue Equipment Described
(Ludwig Stoll; SOLDAT UND TECHNIK, Feb 82) 1

ALBANIA

- Need To Combat 'Liberalism,' 'Bureaucratic Centralism,'
(Pipë Mitrojorgji; ZERI I POPULLIT, 2 Feb 82) 6

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

- Religious Subversion Said To Focus on Youth
(Docent Milan Sciranko; NOVE SLOVO, 4 Feb 82) 10

- Importance of Improving Miners' Lot Stressed
(Miroslav Srbek; TRIBUNA, 17 Feb 82) 15

- Measures To Improve Miners Living Standards Examined
(Vladimir Marik Interview; PRAVDA, 18 Feb 82) 17

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

- Armored Column March Procedures Outlined
(Ulrich Fink; AR-ARMEE-RUNDSCHAU, Mar 82) 23

- Details of Combat Engineer Exercise Reported
(Horst Spickereit; AR--ARMEE-RUNDSCHAU, Feb 82) 26

- 'Idealized' Hero Models Rejected for Young People
(IWE-TAGESDIENST, 5 Mar 82; JUNGE GENERATION, Feb 82) 29

West German Commentary
GDR Youth Journal's Analysis

Statistics on, Measures Against Increase in Crime Rate Analyzed (DEUTSCHLAND ARCHIV, Feb 82; NEUE JUSTIZ, Jun 81)	34
--	----

West German Analysis
GDR Prosecutor General's Discussion

Villages To Be More Involved in Luther Festival Preparations (Gerd Gerdes; BAUERN-ECHO, 13-14 Mar 82)	47
--	----

POLAND

Current Status of Polish International Relations Assessed (Jozef Wiejacz; IDEOLOGIA I POLITYKA, No 7-8, 1981)	51
--	----

ROMANIA

Measures for Improving Party Work on Central, Local Levels (MUNCA DE PARTID, Mar 82)	58
Plans for Improvement of Party Work With Youth (MUNCA DE PARTID, Mar 82)	67
Role of Party in Eliminating Shortcomings in Mining Sector (Viorel Faur; MUNCA DE PARTID, Mar 82)	72
Tasks of Party in Implementing Regulations on Use of Machinery (MUNCA DE PARTID, Mar 82)	77
Panel Discussion Stresses Need for Sex Education (Christian Ionescu; SANATATEA, Feb 82)	82

WARSAW PACT SEA RESCUE EQUIPMENT DESCRIBED

Frankfurt/Main SOLDAT UND TECHNIK in German Vol 25 No 2, Feb 82 pp 92-95

[Article by Commander Ludwig Stoll: "Ocean-going Rescue Equipment of the Warsaw Pact Navies--Technical Progress Also in the Development of Rescue Equipment"]

[Text] As is customary after major catastrophies at sea, the tragic sinking of the modern LASH container ship "Muenchen" in December 1978 has once again focused interest on the theme of "rescue equipment at sea," in addition to other aspects of safety at sea, and has set off lively discussions in navigation circles. Although getting somewhat less attention than the development of rescue equipment in the merchant marine, which is pushed for by international agreements, the rescue equipment of warships has nevertheless seen a considerable change in the last decades. The navies of various nations have made special contributions in solving survival problems at sea through in-depth evaluations of their combat experiences, while taking the development of new means and processes into consideration. Adding modern rescue equipment to a warship is not only costly but it also gives a certain indication of that country's degree of technological development. This applies to the Soviet Navy as well as the other fleets of the Warsaw Pact. Since rescue rafts and boats and other rescue devices are generally visible on deck, it is quite interesting and rewarding to look at available photos of the warships of the Warsaw Pact Navies from the viewpoint of technological evaluation.

It must first be clarified that there is a difference between individual and group rescue equipment (also called collective rescue equipment). Individual rescue equipment such as life preservers can not be dealt with here because there is little useful information. The only noteworthy thing here is that the Warsaw Pact navies are still using the traditional life belts even on their newer ships, which has long been discarded as worthless by the FRG Navy and replaced with a "rescue buoy, U-shaped," a device which has become popular in civilian usage, e.g. on sailboats. Life belts are most decorative, especially when they--as is customary in the Soviet Navy--are painted white and red and

bear the name of the ship in letters 10 cm large. They have a diameter of 69 cm, while the GDR Navy, e.g., uses belts having a diameter of 75 cm. Even the Warsaw Pact navies have no modern development in individual rescue equipment. Let us now go to group rescue equipment.

Rescue Islands--Dimensions, Structure and Types Known

The most important step in the development of "collective" rescue equipment is without a doubt the change from rigid to inflatable rescue rafts. Rigid rafts as were commonly used in World War II can today be seen only on older Soviet Navy vessels (See Figure 2). A trend towards standardization and concentration on just a few types can be noted in the inflatable rescue islands. There are devices which are also used in civilian navigation, a fact which, without any doubt, facilitates evaluation.

When equipping the Soviet block merchant marine with rescue equipment, international agreements must be closely observed, e.g. a rescue capacity of up to 150 percent of crew strength on every side of the ship. However, when equipping warships, these rules do not necessarily apply. There does not seem to be a uniform code for the equipment of Warsaw Pact warships. Aside from smaller vessels, which are at times better equipped, it can be said, at least of the Soviet Navy, that in general, rescue equipment is geared for a 100 percent crew strength.

At present, inflatable rescue islands or rafts are still considered to be the safest means of rescue at sea. They can be put to sea before the ship goes down or else they can be thrown to people in the water. If they are equipped with automatic hydraulic pressure locks, they float automatically. These islands offer a good chance for survival because they are equipped with food, water, radio and signal devices. However, getting onto the islands from the water is extremely difficult. Positioning and mounting are other problems. Rescue islands are mostly stored in plastic containers and are equipped with devices for immediate release but, if not attached sufficiently high on the ship, are endangered by high seas. In warships there is the added danger of damage from weapons, i.e. not only enemy weapons can destroy or damage the islands, but even the aerodynamic pressure caused by firing from the ship's own cannons can rip the container out of its mounting. Positioning then poses a special problem for the design of warships. The following shows how the Soviet Navy has solved this problem.

What is true for the other nations is also true for Soviet warships, namely that principles applying to rescue equipment on the merchant marine ships are not necessarily applicable. On vessels for civilian use, especially for passenger transport, the islands are generally placed in large racks in a central location, where they can be quickly put into the water by the crew.

This arrangement, as seen in Figure 3A in the "Ivan Rogov," is not considered very practical for warships. In a warship, in case of emergency, the crew is to assemble separately in individual rescue stations, where each crewmember has been assigned to a certain spot. Positioning as in the carrier "Kiev" (Figure 3B), where the islands are placed singly along the side of the ship, seems like a better solution. A concentration of several islands at one central location only as on the missile cruisers of the KRESTA II class (3C), contradicts modern maritime safety principles. The positioning of the rafts on the new research vessels of the BALZAM class (Figure 3D) is practical and safe. Here, the containers are placed very high on the deck house where they are well protected against the effects of high seas.

Let us now describe some types of rescue islands seen on ships and boats of the Warsaw Pact navies, but limit the description to the stored island and thus the container. Like the merchant marine, the Polish Navy uses a standard type which accommodates ten persons (Figure 1). Examples for the positioning of these islands can be seen in Figure 4. The GDR Navy also uses mainly merchant marine-type rescue equipment, most frequently 12- and 20-man rescue islands. Manufacturer is primarily the people-owned textile and refinement works in Neugersdorf, the Grosschoenau Works in Saxony. The containers for these islands (Figure 6) are made of polyester. The Soviet Navy apparently prefers the merchant marine-type PSN-10M for ten men for its newer ships. The only other type known, used exclusively for warships, presumably holds 15 men. The Soviet Navy does not appear to have rescue islands with larger capacity, as e.g. the 25-man island used in the United States Navy (See Figure 5 for examples of Soviet types).

Rescue Boats

While rescue equipment on warships consists only of inflatable rafts i.e. islands (boats are considered a vehicle of conveyance), auxiliary vessels of the Soviet Navy use plastic boats as are customary in the merchant marine, especially on tankers. In the merchant marine, closed, capsize-proof, the flame-resistant boats, which are standardized based on international agreements, have come into use worldwide. These boats were first developed in Germany soon after the war by a Bremerhaven firm and were exported in fairly large numbers to the Soviet Union. Meanwhile they are also produced in shipyards of the Soviet block. Figure 7 shows such a standardized plastic rescue boat, which is also used in the military versions of ship classes designed for civilian use, and must thus be counted among the rescue equipment used by the Navy. Boats equipped with engine are called "active rescue equipment," in contrast to the immobile, i.e. "passive" ones.

Use for Evaluation

Knowing what rescue equipment is on board a warship does not only give a clue to the technological capacity of the respective country. It also aids in the overall evaluation of the ship. Since the Soviet Union does not publish any

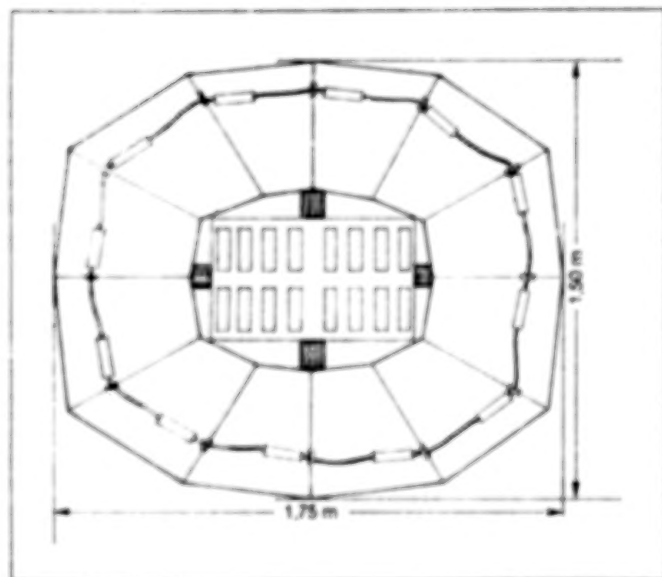


Fig. 2. Rescue raft of the Soviet Navy

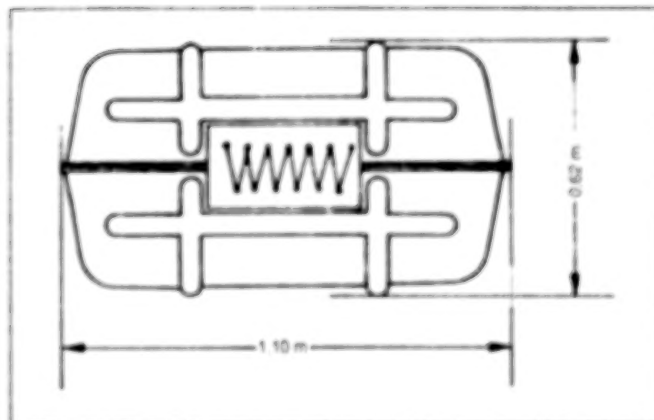


Fig. 1. Polish rescue island for ten men. The drawing shows the island in its plastic container, but without launching device. The drawing was made from a simple model without hydraulic pressure lock. Weighing 400 kg total, it is a rather awkward device.

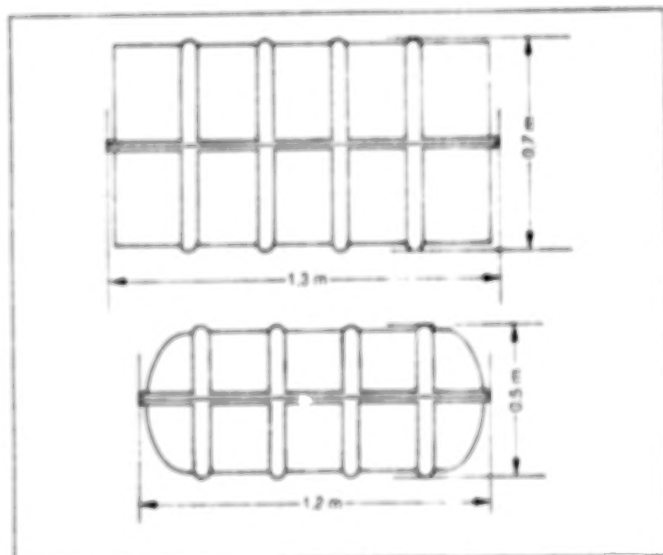


Fig 5. Soviet rescue islands (in container, without launching device); top: 15-man rescue island (for warships only; the containers are divided into 2 or 3) bottom: standard model of the 10-man rescue island type PSN-10M used on warships and in the merchant marine.

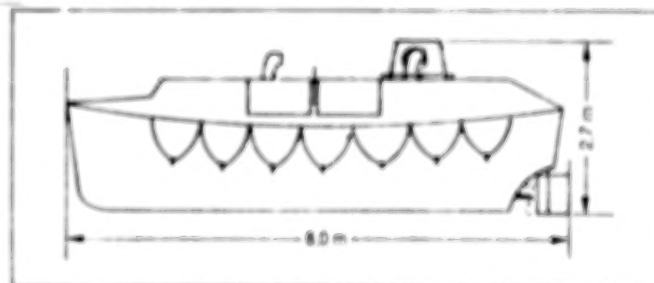


Fig 7. The plastic rescue boat, type 3SSchR-2M (55 seats) used in the Soviet merchant marine and in auxiliary ships of the Soviet Navy.

details about its Navy, even information which may appear trivial, has considerable importance. When, e.g., Captain Kehoe describes in the "Proceedings" (see Footnote 3) that the number of rescue islands on the missile cruiser "Kirov" indicates that the ship has a crew of 800, then this is not merely guesswork but rather well-founded knowledge. The approximately 80 islands on this ship can indeed be clearly identified as the type PSN-10M. A systematic analysis of the rescue equipment not only on this ship leads to the conclusion that on this large surface vessel a high degree of automation must have been reached which allows for such a low crew strength.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Breyer, "Open-Sea Rescue Ships of the Soviet Navy" (in "Soldat und Technik" Vol 5, 1977).
2. Haag/Jacobi, "Type, Extent and Use of Rescue Equipment," (in "Hansa," Vol 20, 1977).
3. Kehoe, "Their New Cruiser" (in "Naval Institute Proceedings," Dec 1980).
4. Krieger, "Rescue Equipment" (in "Gefahrliche Ladung," Vol 5, 1980).
5. Wietfeld, "Safe Rescue Boats on Board of Ships" (in "Schiff und Hafen," Vol 11, 1980).
6. "Sudostroenie" (Russian publication, various years).

9328

CSO: 2300/186

NEED TO COMBAT 'LIBERALISM,' 'BUREAUCRATIC CENTRALISM,'

Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 2 Feb 82 pp 2-3

[Article by Pipi Mitroajorgji: "Socialist Democracy--A Great Moving Force Which Shows the Way to Our Revolution"]

[Text] Among the problems which have to do with the further strengthening of the political system of the dictatorship of the proletariat and of the communist education of the workers, an important place in the report of Comrade Enver Hoxha delivered to the Eight Party Congress, is occupied by those which are related to the continuous strengthening of the organs of state authority and of state administration, and to the understanding and most correct implementation of the decisive role of the masses in the building of socialist society. These problems have always been correctly treated by our party in accordance with the situations and the long and principled struggle against various foreign and internal bourgeois and revisionist enemies of the people's authority. The party has educated the masses in the spirit of the dictatorship of the proletariat and has made them aware that the people's authority is their greatest victory and the most powerful weapon in the struggle for the building of socialism and the defense of the freedom and independence of the homeland. Therefore, the people love its own authority with all its heart; it defends it as the apple of its eye, from any potential threat, and protects it from foreign influences and the negative manifestations of liberalism and bureaucracy.

Our people's authority is today stronger than ever. The strength and endurance of our socialist democracy is based on the close ties with the masses, on the active and direct participation of these masses in the governing of the country. The Eighth Party Congress stressed once again this issue of principle--the constant strengthening and perfecting of the ties between the organs of state authority and the masses. The concrete tasks which arise in this field are numerous. They have to do, above all, with the entire organized propaganda work and with a high level in content and form which must be developed by all the party organizations, the state organs and the other levers of the party so as to know and to carry out precisely the party line and the state laws, the norms of the society. Our entire experience in regard to this matter has convinced us that in this way, the authority is strengthened, socialist consciousness is raised, discipline and order are strengthened everywhere and in every field of our life, and the

road can be blocked to many harmful things. The party has fought and will fight all violations of socialist legality, every action, arbitrary interference and behavior contrary to state laws and rules, it has condemned and condemns every instance of brutal behavior and attitudes which hinder and suffocate the just criticisms of the masses. But, the disdainful rejection of arbitrary and arrogant behavior, does not necessarily mean that persons will no longer be held accountable or that strict and healthy proletarian discipline will be weakened. On the contrary, the actual conditions under which we work and fight for the building and defending of socialism, require, among other things, strict, obligatory and full implementation of state laws, of state discipline and of party directives from every collective and individual. The educational work of the party and of its levers must make it clear and must create strong impressions in the people so that they can fully subscribe to the socialist laws and norms, to the discipline required by the plans of our social development. These are essential prerequisites for the activity of the organs of state authority and of the working masses to be carried out correctly and successfully.

Socialism, the party teaches us, is the work of the broad working masses led by the party. Expressed here is another great principle of our proletarian democracy. In our country, the entire method of the organization and management of the state, economy, education, culture and defense of the country is such that it requires as an objective necessity and effectively assures the active participation of the masses and their decisive influence in social activity and in the progress of work. Our democracy gives the opportunity and right to every citizen, every collective and the entire people to speak freely on all political, economic and social issues, to criticize shortcomings, weaknesses and everyone who violates the norms of our socialist life and state discipline, the line or guidelines of the party.

But at the same time, our democracy demands that everyone carry out, in the best possible manner, his duties toward society, that everyone is fully responsible for the work he does and the sector which he directs and in which he works. We are a state built on the basis of the principle of democratic centralism. Our economy, too, is a socialist, single economy which is managed on the basis of the same principle and of the general state plan. The demand for and the giving of accountability for the fulfillment of the tasks by everyone, the party teaches us, is a norm which derives from our social order itself, from the principle of democratic centralism. The demand for accountability, in a party spirit and manner, has nothing in common with the expressions of superiority and of arrogance which are manifested among some bureaucratic elements, sometimes even cadres, who misuse the people's trust, who behave in a rude, denigrating and improper manner toward the others, who treat their subordinates in arrogant and harmful manner. But, at the same time, the party has continuously stressed the necessity of the struggle against manifestations of liberalism and petty-bourgeois sentimentality. He who allows shortcomings and mistakes, who does not demand full accountability for the fulfillment of the plan tasks, who displays indifference in demands towards others, causes great harm to the society. Not only this. Anyone who thinks and acts in the spirit of liberalism, not only allows violations of laws and irregularities at work, but also opposes the revolutionary spirit

of our authority, the interests of the broad working masses, the progress of our society. Basically, the liberal person denies class struggle, gives up the struggle against external and internal enemies, against the stains of the old society and of the present day influences of foreign ideology. The fulfillment of the great objectives of this 5-year plan through self-reliance, the implementation of the successes of science and of advanced technology, the increase of labor productivity, the discovery and utilization of all the internal reserves of the economy, the strengthening of cooperation and specialization, the further intensification of agriculture and so forth, require conscious work, discipline and a higher sense of responsibility, they require the elimination of all expressions of liberalism, unhealthy and petit bourgeois sentimentality.

The continued struggle against the manifestations of bureaucracy and liberalism, of superiority and of arrogance, as has been proven by our entire experience, will lead to the further improvement of the method and the style of the worker of the organs of state authority, will further revolutionize the concepts, the methods and the forms of work, will do away with ministerial, sectional and local manifestations and narrow artisan practices which hinder the correct and timely solution of problems, and hinder the utilization of all the advantages of the socialist order and economy.

In connection with the above mentioned, the Eighth Congress assigned to the basic party organizations, the organs of authority and of the state administration, the mass organizations at the center and at the grassroots level, the task of waging a more resolute struggle against any lack of sense of individual and collective responsibility, foot-dragging conformism and resorting to petty quarrels, and to further strengthen the spirit of collegiality, initiative and self-action.

The party has evaluated the ever growing role of the masses in the building of socialist society, their active participation in the management of the country and in the entire life of society as a fundamental question of the communist view of revolutionary theory and practice, as a more profound expression of socialist democracy and the fundamental management of its development, as a decisive condition for defending and strengthening the people's authority, as an internal law of the development of socialist society, as a great motivating force which leads forward revolution.

The party has clarified these issues and has continuously taken the necessary measures to implement them as correctly as possible in the struggle against all manifestations of formalism and of underestimation. The party has continuously reminded the organs of the party and the government, the state and economic organs, all the cadres to politically and ideologically understand the need for a direct relationship with the masses. They, the party has recommended, must extensively consult with the masses on the problems with which the party and the state are concerned, and together with them look for more rational solutions.

The cadres, the managers and the communists, the party teaches us, should never think that they know everything, that they are specialists in everything.

Megalomania, conceit, the overestimation of one's self and disrespect for others are foreign to our people. This leads to the monopolization of works, to arbitrary decisions, to the violation of the principle of collegiality, to the placing of oneself over the others, over the masses, and to bureaucratic centralism which is as harmful as anarchist liberalism.

Our democracy is a true democracy for the masses, the highest type of democracy where all the freedoms and democratic rights have been given to the masses, where the authority is in the hands of the working people, with the working class at the head, under its Marxist-Leninist leadership. "Our people--Comrade Enver stressed at the Eighth Congress of the AWP--enjoy great rights and democratic freedoms, such as the right to work, to education, to elect and to be elected to state and social functions, freedom of speech, of the press and so forth, which in our country are a reality, not only declared by law, but also put into daily practice." It cannot be otherwise in our socialist society, which has at its center of attention the overall development of the personality of the working man. It is our task to further stimulate everywhere all the forms of the free expression of thoughts on various problems, such as meetings of mass organizations, consultations, debates and fruitful and principled discussions, seminars for the exchange of progressive experience, conferences, organized forms of political and theoretical education, and so forth.

A broad path should be opened to new scientific and party thought. Our life is exceptionally rich, lively and dynamic. In this reality, every person, social unit, family and social organization can find an unlimited number of political, ideological, cultural, social, scientific and other themes for interesting, educational and fruitful talks. But it is also the duty of all our patriotic and honorable people who have in their hearts the lofty ideals of freedom and democracy to uphold and protect them from every distortion and misuse, from those who see and want only rights, but who do not show the same sense of responsibility for the implementation of tasks, from the speculators and gossipers who chatter like a "mill without grain to grind," from naive and curious people who discuss state secrets irresponsibly in public places and in coffee houses. It is the duty of our healthy social opinion to exercise over them its educational influence, to correct them, to advise them to behave in a spirit befitting a citizen, and to criticize and show the way to the incorrigibles.

Our socialist democracy, the true democracy of the masses, which acts, develops and is constantly strengthened in our country, is inspired by a great aim: the strengthening and the further consolidation of our socialist victories, freedom and national independence, the complete construction of the socialist society, and the happiness of our people so that this revolutionary process will never change in a bureaucratic-administrative process, but as it is stressed in the report of Comrade Enver to the Eighth Party Congress, "will remain always a lively and creative work of the broad working masses under the leadership of the party."

RELIGIOUS SUBVERSION SAID TO FOCUS ON YOUTH

Bratislava NOVE SLOVO in Slovak No 5, 4 Feb 82 p 8

[Article by Docent Milan Sciranko, Candidate of Sciences: "Clericalism and Youth; Reactionary Ideology Against Social Progress"]

[Text] Recently, the youth has become a main target for the ideological efforts of reactionary forces; the youth, its education, ideological and political orientation and training, the youth, on which depends not only the future of every class and society but also the future of all humanity.

In their attempts to dismantle socialism from within, the bourgeois ideologists place great hopes on the youth in particular. They attempt to use the youth for their own purposes by presenting themselves as "friends of the youth," which is politically and ideologically immature and insecure and aspires to a consumer way of life. They intend to break the class consciousness of the youth, to foist upon it the idea of apoliticality and scepticism, to put it in opposition to the older generation.

At the head of the bourgeois ideological arsenal aimed at young people, clerical anticommunism occupies an important position and acts as a parasite on the religious beliefs of part of the believing youth. Why is it that just the youth has become a target of the ideological effort by clerical anticommunism?

First of all, because the youth as a social and age group is not yet ideologically and politically mature and its world view is just being formed. Various bourgeois conceptions, forms and methods of psychological influence on the youth are spread and the problems of religious improvement of the personality, individualism, the idea of death and life after death are emphasized. These concepts are also propagated by the Slovak Institute of St Cyril and Method in Rome in its various publications, such as "Ways to Eternity," where the question of "for whom the book is intended" is answered as follows: "it will help a sincere seeker to find his way to God," since "it is hard to come to believe the existence of God for someone who has been brought up without God or with hatred toward religion."

Secondly, the youth is one of the fundamental resources of political, economic and intellectual life in every country in the world. It is up to

society how and to what extent it makes use of these resources. Socialism provides tremendous opportunities for the education of the young generation. The objective conditions existing in our society constitute a guaranty for the happy future of our youth. No opiate for humanity, no illusory ideology promising paradise after death can replace the scientific Marxist teaching, which Lenin called almighty, since it is true, expressing the interests of working people and, therefore, the overwhelming majority of people.

The clerical apologists for the bourgeoisie are unable to propose a different, attractive program against Marxist teaching and its goals. Pessimism and uncertainty of tomorrow, the hopelessness of the present situation, leads finally to the bourgeois ethics of fear, hatred, sadism, murders and violence. For instance, America is rapidly turning into a country living behind seven locks, where in every apartment or house a gun is hidden. Four out of nine Americans think it likely that they will once become victims of killers, violent criminals or robbers. Having returned from a visit, 6 out of 10 guests instantly call their hosts to let them know that they got home safely. Most of the arrested delinquents are jobless young people. Criminality is the inherent flaw in the system, which the defenders of "human rights," appearing as the representatives of "Western democracy," such as the former as well as the present American President, present as a model to the whole world and which was enthusiastically admired by the head of the Roman Catholic Church at the United Nations.

Thirdly, the growing role of the youth in political life constitutes a problem for research by philosophers, sociologists, historians, etc. It is the youth of the capitalist and third world countries who is always vigorously and actively standing up against the bourgeois-exploitation order and for a democratic reformation of society. The sympathies of the young generation toward the ideas of Marxism-Leninism is growing throughout the world and its social and political activity compels the representatives of the clerical ideology to look always for new theories and ideas which could at least temporarily serve to divert young people from dealing with present problems. The youth, as the clergy themselves put it, takes the contradictions in human society more seriously than the adult generations. It is more open to changes and reforms and possesses a greater sense of common values. It revolts against the misuse of power and stands resolutely against oppression, dishonesty and egoism. They wait impatiently for a better, more just world. Young people see the defects in the capitalist world and they are disillusioned by the values which are daily presented to them.

Focusing on the youth in socialist countries, clerical propagandists, on the one hand, slander realistic socialism and its values, and, on the other hand, they want to make our young people believe that they do not aim at liquidating the socialist system but that they only wish to liberalize it, to "improve" it. The ideological diversion of clerical anticommunism aims at moral weakening of the youth, at undermining its political beliefs and class consciousness, leading it astray from the path of traditional revolutionary struggles of the communist party.

Fourthly, it is the fact that the youth is a unique demographic group, always more numerous on our planet. "Today, the youth under 22 years of age constitutes 49 percent of the world's population. In the USSR, young people under 30 years of age constitute more than 50 percent of the population..." says Soviet author S. M. Lepechin.

Clerical ideologues are very anxious about the question as what social changes await humanity at the beginning of the new millenium. No wonder the young people of the year 2000 are now being brought up. Ideological apologists of capitalism try to find an answer to this question. For this purpose, they established various futurist centers, such as the Commission For the Year 2000 of the American Academy of Sciences, the Humanity of the Year 2000 working team and the Society for the Problems of the Future in West Germany. Thousands of scientists and specialists are involved in prognostication. The UNICEF statistics of 1977 shows that there are about 120 million children between 6 and 11 years of age in the world who do not attend school. The prospects for the future are not any better. On the other hand, life of children under socialist conditions is entirely different. Children are regarded as the highest value and a harmonious development of the young generation is at the center of interest and attention of the entire society.

Fifthly, the youth as a social and age group has specific characteristics of its own, such as fast psychological and physiological maturity entailing the young people's growing social activity. Each period of human life is interesting and unique, however, youth is the most varied period. Young people are very sensitive, some even emotionally unstable. Therefore, clerical ideologues concentrate at finding shady aspects of our reality and struggle for winning young people using all means of propaganda. Contemporary young people are not indifferent to the present revolutionary processes in the world. The ideologues of clerical anticommunist seek ways of affecting the youth and hold out various saints as models for young people. They also complain about the Vatican II Council for not having appreciated sufficiently the place of saints in daily Christian life. One of the exemplary saints of a clerical fascist type was Jozef Tiso, about whom Ferdinand Durcansky said: "...he is the greatest character ever born to a Slovak mother." In order to enable the youth to know this "saint" and martyr better, Ernest Zatko prepared a bizarre study: "Doctor Jozef Tiso and the Slovak Youth."

Sixthly; under present conditions, when the questions of war and peace come to the fore, young people play a very important role--they constitute the resources for the army. In socialist society, young people enter the army willingly and with devotion. They see in the army the force of defense of socialist countries against aggressive appetites of the world imperialism. A soldier in a socialist country is a citizen with full rights and people look upon him with high respect as their protector against imperialistic aggression. It is just the opposite in the capitalist society, where the ruling bourgeois circles employ the army not only for their aggressive goals against socialism and all progressive elements in the world, but also for suppressing national revolutionary moods. In order to protect their own interests, the ruling class--bourgeoisie forces the soldier to stand up against his own nation in which he has been brought up. Progressive youth

from all over the world revolts against such misguided methods. As an example we can mention students from Latin America, who struggle for progressive metamorphoses of their continent. The First Congress of Latin American Students, which had a unifying character, was held in Montevideo in July 1955. In 1966, a Fourth Congress was held in Havana under the slogan "For the Anti-imperialist Unity of Latin American Students." This Continental Organization of Latin American Students (OCLAE) is an active member of the International Association of Students [ISU]. It is also true that there are many opposition ultraleftist, religious, rightist and anarchist groups and associations, which enjoy the total support of the monopolist bourgeoisie. On the other hand, even in the opposition student organizations and associations which are under strict supervision of Christian democratic parties, a clear dividing border line has recently appeared between ultrarightist leaders and the majority of the students, who demand fundamental structural changes. In a situation where the masses are generally oriented to the left, Catholic students put forth a political program much more radical than the official doctrine of the church. That is why even the head of the Roman Catholic Church pays much attention to the youth in his presentations. At the Third General Conference of Latin American Bishops in Pueblo, at the close of his speech, John Paul II commended the youth to the Latin American bishops' hearts, since he knew that "50 percent of Mexicans are under 20 years of age." And this is exactly why the Latin American youth is the hope of the church. How much energy there is in this youth needed so much by the church. Therefore, clerical centers support extreme rightist student organizations in Mexico (The University Movement of the Revival Orientation), Tacuare in Argentina or the anticommunist movement in Brazil, but also others.

It is generally known that Vatican supports these centers, including the organization of Slovak clerical fascists of the World Congress of Slovaks, which organized the First World Festival of Slovak Youth in Waldkraiburg on 4 to 10 August 1980.

Various associations of the Slovak youth and folk-singing and dancing ensembles which have been in existence on the American continent for years have been lately brought under the influence of reactionary clergy. A similar situation exists in associations and various meeting of the Slovak youth in Europe, where through sports, entertainment, but above everything else, spiritual themes, the ideas about the so-called Slovak state are being implanted in the minds of young people, ideas claiming that "our roots have grown in the soil of Christianity...", "the tradition of courage, industriousness, morality and devote religiosity, in which our families took pride, are the expression of the Christian faith and our true wealth." According to clerical ideologues, "these are our precious roots and valuable human characteristics which can make valuable contributions to the society in which we find ourselves." Clerical propaganda throws doubts on the moral, political, socioeconomic and spiritual virtues of socialism. It rejects the humanism of realistic socialism, its real values and the socialist reality in order to implant the attitudes of rejection toward socialism as such in the minds of young people.

The ideological confrontation of the present is not only an ideological and political struggle. It includes fundamental most urgent problems of economic growth, social utilization of discoveries and achievements of the scientific and technical revolution, ecology, demography, etc. Biased, class-restricted interpretation of social progress, the publicity given to fatalistic images of the future, spreading pacifying prognoses for capitalist society--this is the arsenal of means used by clerical ideology in the struggle against Marxism-Leninism, against the socialist and communist way of development, against social progress. This all confirms that now that socialism is gradually and successfully being transformed from theory to social reality, one of the most important areas of the struggle against realist socialism will be the youth. That is also why the 16th CPCZ Congress stipulated one of the most important tasks which our ideological educational work faces--to form a harmoniously developed human personality, primarily [through] the young generation, its thoughts, and activity in the spirit of our socialist ideas.

One of the main tasks that the CPCZ stipulated for itself in the area of ideological efforts is an immediate switch of our propaganda over to concrete tasks of the development of an advanced socialist society. This also entails our young people being well equipped in order to learn the laws of socialist development, to understand correctly the policy of the party, to actively participate in the building of a fully developed socialist society. The 16th CPCZ Congress emphasized: "Socialist establishment incarnates the youth of the present epoch and devotes its attention daily to the young generation. Our party and the socialist state systematically create conditions for harmonious development of the young people. We wish our youth to be healthy, educated, well prepared for life, acquiring everything wise, noble, honest and beautiful which is in our people and oriented toward all progressive values that humanity has created.

9814

CSO: 2400/156

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

IMPORTANCE OF IMPROVING MINERS' LOT STRESSED

Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 7, 17 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by Miroslav Srbek: "General Public Task: Improve Living Conditions of Miners"]

[Text] One of the most important social policy projects of recent times is the set of measures for further improvement of the living and working conditions of miners. It is one of the objectives specified by the 16th CPCZ Congress. The Main Guidelines for Economic and Social Development of the CSSR for the years 1981-1985 state: "In the coalmining industry, an important general social objective is a further improvement of the working and living conditions of miners. In particular, intensified attention to work safety and the adoption of additional measures in the wage, social and health areas and in housing construction, thus also supporting the recruitment of the work force for the mining industry."

This concern is not accidental. The work in this field is one of the most demanding and most needed by the public. It calls for a corresponding level of wages and social welfare. Without miners' work, not a single powerplant could deliver electricity to the factories, railroads, households, cultural and other establishments; individual branches of the chemical industry would cease to operate and the life of the national economy would stop.

There is no other field which has such key importance for us all now or in the near future. For this reason it was already singled out in the well-known Lansko action; for this reason in the later years of the buildup of socialism, and especially in the Sixth Five-Year Plan, a series of measures were adopted expressing the importance that our society attaches to the mining industry. It is enough to list the wage adjustments for selected underground worksites in the Ostrava-Karvin and Kladno mines: increased recruitment allowances, broader economic safeguards for young apprentices, preferential reassignments of workers whose work fitness changed, free snacks for underground workers, stabilization of loans for housing construction and improved conditions for workers' education, health care and recreation, etc.

These measures indisputably helped to stabilize the work force in the individual districts. However, wages increased and work conditions improved gradually in other fields as well. This meant a lowering of the essential preferential

standing of the mining industry, particularly in strip mining. Other fields, where only slightly lower wages than in coal mining could be earned for less difficult and less hazardous work, became more attractive. This can be documented: in the past five-year plan, the wage raises did not correspond to the wage rise in industry in general (18.4 percent); in the Kladno mines they amounted to 17.3 percent, in the Sokolov district to 16.5 percent and in the North Bohemian to only 14.3 percent, while in strip mining to not quite 13 percent.

The decision was made, therefore, to adopt new, more effective measures giving a clear preferential status to the mining occupation. Among them, starting with April 1, a higher scale of wage rates for subterranean work in deep mines by 13.5 percent and strip mining by 6.75 percent. Wages of some categories of technical personnel working underground in the mining industry will also be raised. Better pay will be received for afternoon and night shifts, but this measure also applies to other fields, of course.

Beside wage questions, resolution of the improvement of working conditions of miners was necessary--risk factors of mining such as noise, dust, vibrations, effects of ionizing radiation and harmful chemical fumes, and worsened geological conditions in mining. The appropriate departments were, therefore, charged with such duties as, for example, the securing of technological development, production and deliveries of measuring and other instruments and of equipment insuring dust prevention; preclusion of vibrations and noise, according to the specifications presented by the minister of fuels and energy; accelerated innovation of pneumatic tools in the Permon Krivoklat national enterprise to reduce vibrations and, no later than 1985, introduction of vibration-free sledgehammers; solution of the design and production of safeguards against effects of vibrations and noise for operators of heavy machinery in quarries and the like.

Other adopted measures directed at the social area are also important. They strengthened the security of living and social conditions of the miners. They deal, for instance, with an increase of health insurance; possibilities to draw on the fund of cultural and social services to contribute to individual housing construction; and shortening of the qualifying period of employment for work category 1. The limit of maximum pension has been raised; allowances for deteriorated health of miners have been adjusted; supplementary 1-day leave has been authorized for each Saturday worked without any change of the pay rate for such work; bonus savings of Kcs 200 a month from the funds of the organizations have been established for miner-apprentice youths, and the like. Priority of housing solutions in the individual districts and further improvement of health care and medical treatment and meal programs in the mines and quarries are also considered.

This is briefly the content of the measures adopted by the federal government to meet one of the objectives set forth by the 16th CPCZ Congress: a clear preferential status for workers at the most difficult worksites in the mining industry and further improvement of their working conditions and social benefits. This also created better conditions for insuring the mined volume of solid fuels needed for the growth of the national economy and the supplying of our population.

MEASURES TO IMPROVE MINERS LIVING STANDARDS EXAMINED

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Feb 82 p 3

[Interview with Vladimir Marik, secretary, Central Trade Union Council, by Vlastimil Svoboda: "From the Republic to the Miners, from the Miners to the Republic--On the Set of Measures for Further Enhancing Social Services and Living and Working Conditions of Miners"; date and place not specified]

[Text] Our socialist society has always given special attention to Czechoslovak mining. The results achieved from mining coal and ores determined to a considerable extent how well prescribed goals for building the economic base of socialism would be met. Equally challenging tasks face the miners in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. Their complexity, however, is reflected in ever-worsening mining and extracting conditions and other problems which, however, must be overcome so that coal extraction may be increased by 3 million tons.

Contributing to meeting these goals is the set of measures for further enhancing social services and living and working conditions of miners which was adopted by the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and the URO [Central Trade Union Council] and is now gradually being put into practice. We have asked Vladimir Marik, secretary of the URO and chairman of its secretariat commission for mining, to give us more information about this document.

[Question] What is the basis, the intent and goal of these measures under current economic and sociopolitical conditions?

[Answer] The measures of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, the federal government and the URO issue not only from the economic urgency of mining work but stem from the continuity of class policies of the CPCZ. Mining collectives always supported the revolutionary process which was led by the party and fully supported by individual trade unions. Consequently, the living, working and social needs of miners always were and still are the focus of interest and concern of the party, as was emphasized by Comrade Gustav Husak at the celebration of Miners and Power Workers Day

in Most in 1971. The 16th CPCZ Congress was also oriented toward determining policy for solving problems of the social climate of miners, improving their working, living, pay and security, health, housing and recreational conditions. Also contributing to specific measures were recommendations of the North Bohemian and North Moravian CPCZ kraj committees and the long-range conceptual approach of the CSSR minister of fuels and power and the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Mining and Power Workers. Thus the intent is to use the whole complex of measures to supplement and form stable, highly qualified, work-motivated and ethically mature collectives in the coal, uranium and ore mines. The urgency is heightened by the fact that our own primary fuel and energy resources must be secured to the highest possible extent facing definite import limitations.

[Question] What is the main orientation of the measures, what is their substance and how do they relate to personal monetary incentives?

[Answer] We cannot concentrate on only one of the aspects of the measures or partial ones, we must see the solution in its entire social and class totality. As concerns wage measures, there are some adjustments directed toward giving more preference to underground work in coal, uranium, ore and magnesite mines and in quarry and stripping operations. In mining activities performed underground, the wage rates are increased 13.5 percent and in open pit mining 6.75 percent. For superintendents and other operational technicians with sector authority, the basic pay is increased by a differential of 10 percent. As of 1 April, in multiple-shift operations extra pay for night work is also increased, which alone represents an expenditure of over one-quarter billion korunas in the fuel and energy department. In addition, the new regulations allow broader use of wage forms of personal ratings which will further intensify wage differentials.

The measures adopted this year will give workers who fulfill planned quotas increases over current earnings of 15 to 18 percent in the case of underground mines and 10 to 12 percent for stripping and quarry operations. Specific measures and procedures for implementing them will be discussed with the workers at production and union meetings.

[Question] Measures on pension security and sick benefits aroused great attention among all workers. Can you give specific examples of what this is about?

[Answer] This is how we are expressing the existing preference toward miners continuously working underground in deep mines because of ever harder conditions. Reducing the length of employment from 20 to 15 years for this group with a total of 25 years employment will thus apply generally, without further conditions. At the same time the existing requirement of at least 10 years of work underground for workers in uranium mines remains in effect.

At the same time, another applicable condition is being eliminated--the requirement to work continuously underground up to the date of eligibility for a pension. In order to retain the benefits from the first working category, in the above case a change (termination) of employment in

underground mines will be considered as an interruption for good cause which continues until the date of eligibility for a pension.

There is also a distinct benefit in raising the existing limit of the old-age pension from Kcs 2,500 to 3,000 monthly. In addition, workers who worked continuously underground for less than 15 years will also get the benefit of including this period in the computation of their pensions. At the same time, they are entitled to a maximum pension of Kcs 2,500 which is approximately Kcs 400 more than heretofore. The earnings obtained in underground mining are retained when computing pensions of miners who worked underground at least 7 years continuously but for various reasons had to leave. Also for purposes of the benefit cited, the period of employment will cover only the actual performance of work in underground mines plus any days for which sick pay was received or used to assist in caring for a member of the family. The same procedure will apply in granting disability pay and favorable adjustments will also be made in computing survivor benefits.

[Question] What changes are being made in sickness insurance?

[Answer] In considering sick benefits we naturally took into account the difficulties and hazards of the mining environment and also that it has a detrimental effect on the health of miners, prolongs work disability, time of treatment, etc. Therefore, the limits of regular daily wages which determine sick and other cash benefits covering lost pay for miners who permanently work underground in coal, uranium and ore mines and in quarries and strip mines are raised from Kcs 120 to 180 per working day. In practice, with average monthly earnings of about Kcs 5,000, this would mean increasing sick pay by Kcs 1,000 to 1,200. The legal wage form of monetary guarantee to workers who are being carried or released for health reasons is a special allotment for miners amounting to 80 percent of the difference between average net earnings before the implementation or release and the new net wage. Beginning 1 January 1982, the average wage of miners before implementation has been increased by 2 percent for every calendar year from the time of eligibility. This is for a maximum period of 12 years from the start of this allotment. At the same time, the limits of the allotment have also been increased from Kcs 1,250 to 1,400. The same method of retroactive rating is also used for purposes of compensating for loss of wages after termination of disability due to a job injury or job-related illness.

[Question] How will rehabilitation, health and recreation services be handled?

[Answer] In accordance with the number of Saturdays worked, as stipulated in the mining regulations, other supplemental leave will be granted to the extent of 4 to 10 days. All of the measures, like the other supplemental leave, rehabilitation treatments and other health precautions with the objective of improving living conditions in coal and ore mining would be of little avail and would have only a limited effect if they were not supplemented by a complex system of job safety, health protection and health precautions, including adequate high-quality protective working devices.

We fully support the stricter and more effective measures of the minister of fuels and power which were issued to guarantee labor safety. Party authorities and organizations, plant committees and commissions of OBP [Labor Safety] must also increase their educational influence directly on every individual. After all, the second most frequent cause of accidents at work, about 17 percent, is due to methods of working or acting without authority or against orders or prohibitions.

We are also concerned about the development of job-related diseases. We keep looking for ways, such as through science, technology and health precautions, to limit the effects that threaten and cause job-related diseases. It appears that it will be necessary, especially in underground coal mines, to intensify checkups of miners according to various risks--dustiness, noise and vibration. At the present time, however, we must meet plans to fill medical positions, so far without success, because the proportion of hours per 100 workers allotted doctors weekly at plant health facilities has remained at the 1975 level. There is still evidence that the problem is not the number of doctors but their interest in working in plant facilities which call for descending into mine working areas, special preventive examinations and rapid first aid. These are much more demanding duties and so the position of the mining doctor should get more social support.

[Question] Could you describe the measures which have been adopted to support stabilization of the labor force?

[Answer] For many workers in the past, the mines had become more "transient centers" where they collected their recruitment and other allowances. Whereas only in 1975, 8,778 workers received over Kcs 15 million in this way, the year before last as many as 19,191 persons were granted Kcs 44,808,000. Consequently, it is the job of communists, party and union organizations and officials together with business leaders and state authorities to cooperate even more actively in providing stability and improved overall living conditions for miners.

One of the important ways is the entry of the new mining generation which must gradually fill in the cadre collectives. To improve the recruitment of apprentices, however, society must create appropriate ethical and psychological conditions. In addition, we anticipate higher monetary incentives for future miners with, for example, the benefit of bonus savings for young people with the organization making the deposits.

For this mining year, a measure was also adopted to raise the loyalty bonus a total of Kcs 90 million for selected productive occupations in underground mines, coal pits and strip mines. Under the provisions of the current law the loyalty bonuses are increased up to Kcs 5,300 and in quarries and strip mines to Kcs 4,000 annually. At the same time, the principle of the new law on loyalty bonuses will be proposed for miners.

Another important measure is the provision of snack-packs valued at Kcs 6.00 which workers in quarries and strip mines will receive free.

[Question] What about housing construction?

[Answer] In order to attract new workers, the limit on housing construction will be raised and it is also expected that some nontraditional forms will be used. We are emphasizing individual construction with high participation by the state which will be linked with long-term retention in the mining organization. We expect that workers in underground and quarry operations will erect 3,000 family houses in the Seventh Five-Year Plan and that the contribution from the Cultural and Social Services Fund will go up to Kcs 100,000.

[Question] Where will the funds for further developing social services for miners come from?

[Answer] Comprehensive services for the workers call for creating more monetary resources for the Cultural and Social Services Fund. Therefore, even this year the basic allocation has been raised from 0.8 to 1.2 percent of the annual amount of wage funds from coal, uranium and ore mining organizations with a corresponding upward adjustment for all allocations to the fund. Just to complete the picture: 0.4 percent from the amount of wages paid out represents about Kcs 45 million, which is more than one-half of the amount expended last year for all forms of recreation for workers in mining. Business managers of concerns and enterprises, together with union authorities, can, according to collective agreements and budgets of the Cultural and Social Services Fund, even further enhance the program of services for workers for which, in 1980 alone, Kcs 2,538,000,000 were expended. Besides social services, however, we must also foresee extensive outlays for modern technology and engineering, including safety equipment, the installation of which was approved by the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government.

[Question] What direction will further development of the recreation policy of the ROH [Revolutionary Trade Union Movement] take?

[Answer] The fact that recreational services are constantly increasing is attested to by the number of participants in enterprise recreation programs which increased by 33,770 in the course of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. In 1980, 113,380 workers and family members took part in recreation. In that time, the URO provided Kcs 57.5 million for capital construction for which large Pioneer camps for miners' children were built and we also helped in the construction of a center for mining youth and enterprise recreation for workers. In the Seventh Five-Year Plan, starting with a fund of Kcs 52 million from the URO, we are embarking on the construction of a recuperation facility for miners, complete with rehabilitation care services. In cooperation with the ministry and the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Mining and Power Workers, we want to further develop this construction policy and give priority to social programs using ROH funds.

This year we have already signed new agreements for miners to go to the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Greece and Italy for their health. The expenditures for this are being increased and will represent Kcs 38,483,000 in foreign currency.

[Question] In conclusion, how are the miners themselves reacting to the set of measures?

[Answer] Their response is seen primarily in greater working efforts and dedication by means of which they are overcoming all problems. We are expecting--and the opinions of miners agree--that the liberal set of measures to improve social services will be a further stimulus to trade union and other organizations, so that together with business management, led by party officials and organizations, they will develop, coordinate and stimulate the initiative of workers to fulfill the challenging plan this year and in the whole Seventh Five-Year Plan. There is room for much improvement in the organization of coal mining and in stripping earth and in greater use of technology, as miners rightly point out to management personnel at production and number meetings.

We fully appreciate what we owe to the mining occupation besides material incentives, guarantees and benefits. We must raise even higher the moral and social respect with which society rightly regards this calling and rank it among the most honored ones. As was indicated by the 16th CPCZ Congress, time has not changed anything nor should anything be changed in the principles manifested by the CPCZ and inscribed in the miners' coat of arms by Comrade Klement Gottwald--"I am a miner and who could be more?"

[Interviewer] Thank you for the interview.

8491

CSO: 2400/164

ARMORED COLUMN MARCH PROCEDURES OUTLINED

East Berlin AR—ARMEERUNDSCHAU in German No 3, Mar 82 (signed to press 31 Dec 81) pp 54-56

[Article by Capt Ulrich Fink: "Armored March"]

[Text] From time to time, we see tanks on their way to a training area and marvel at how the drivers manage to maintain equal distance to the vehicle in front of them and how the entire column goes thundering past us at an even speed. This mastery of steering the huge vehicles does not come easy. The drivers have to go through a whole series of driving tests until they finally have their "fat ones" under control. AR reporters were present when first lieutenant Mueller's tank company from the "Thomas Muentzer" unit trained for an armored march.

The commanders have taken up their positions in front of the tanks that are ready to roll. They pay close attention to what the assistant battalion commander for technical equipment is saying: "We will be conducting the march on a circular course. There are some natural obstacles to overcome with short inclines. At the turning point, a narrow passage has to be negotiated."

After that, the company commander explains some peculiarities of the course and checks on how familiar the men are about what to do about equipment failure along the way. He also makes sure that the signaling procedures with the red and yellow flags are clearly understood. To be sure, an armored column can be guided by radio—each vehicle has a transmitter connected to the lead vehicle and to the others—but if there is a chance of the enemy listening in on radio traffic, commands are transmitted by flag signals. Then, the red and yellow flags are the only means at the tank commander's disposal to keep in touch with the others.

"Start the engines!"

The drivers start their powerful Diesel engines. Blue clouds of exhaust rise above the column. The smell of Diesel oil is in the air. Their feet on the pedal, their hands on the steering levers, the drivers await the order to start moving. They are eager to show what they have learned on the training equipment and on the practice course.

There is no steering wheel as in an automobile in a tank. It is steered by means of levers which activate planetary gears. There are two steering levers, to the left and right of the driver. He uses these to change direction or to stop without having to shift. If he moves one of the levers slightly from its

starting position (position 1), the corresponding track moves somewhat slower than the other and the vehicle describes a wide arc. If he pulls on the lever even more (position 2), the track does not move at all and the tank will turn on its own axis.

"Forward march!" All the tanks start rolling almost simultaneously. That is the way the column should start off. None should wait until the vehicle ahead has gone several meters. That would tear the marching column apart like an accordion at the very start. The tanks in back would have to catch up at high speed. That would take additional fuel. On long marches, this would cause them not to reach their goal for lack of fuel.

On the first part of the course, the men at the steering levers establish the fixed distances between vehicles. The ground is still slightly frozen. The tracks grip well. And the drivers can adjust their speed to the engine's rpm without shifting.

The commander of the lead tank bears a great deal of responsibility in such maneuvers. All the others are guided by him. In other words, he must lead in such a manner that the column neither tears apart, nor gets involved in rear-end collisions. This is far from simple, if it moves through hilly terrain, for example, but it is imperative, if the column is to reach its destination intact and ready for action. The driver of the lead tank must therefore be particularly skillful. After all, he bears responsibility for the rest of the column. To maintain an even speed over long distances, calls for a maximum of concentration on his part.

The ground the armored vehicles have reached in the meantime is fairly soft. Their tracks leave deep marks in the sand. "At this spot," first lieutenant Mueller had warned before they started out, "the drivers must take care not to get caught in the tracks of the vehicle in front of them. If the sand works its way into the road wheels, the engine may not have enough power to negotiate the incline." Even before they start climbing, the drivers start to increase the distance between vehicles somewhat. They shift down; the steering levers are back to position 1. The incline must be negotiated in second gear. They approach the incline at right angles so that the tanks do not slip down over a track or turn over. To keep that from happening, they also try to avoid steering during the climb.

Shortly before reaching the ridge, one has to catch the exact moment when the foot must be taken off the gas or the foot driving lever, as it is called in technical language. If the brakes are applied too soon, the tank will roll back down. If the engine speed is reduced too late, the tank will hit the ground hard as it tilts forward. But the company encounters no major problems negotiating the hill. But behind it, the next test awaits them. There are road markers indicating a path leading off at a right angle. To get through here without making a mistake, is no easy matter for the drivers. One must have the right feel for the length and width of the tank—that is the most important thing. One really has to know how to steer the vehicle so as to negotiate this tight passage without stopping. About 10 meters before the

path is actually reached, the drivers step on the brake briefly, then shift, increase engine speed and continue on their way, exercising extreme caution. Not all of the crews manage it on the first try. Along the curves, one marker or another is upset sometimes. Which means they have to drive even more carefully next time! And when the column passes this segment the second time around, things work out better already.

Overall, Mueller's company got pretty good marks for its driving exercise. The column attained high average speed given the driving conditions. Driving discipline and driving order were satisfactorily maintained. In conjunction with their commanding officer, the tank drivers clearly proved: we have a firm grasp of our equipment.

9478

CSO: 2300/211

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

DETAILS OF COMBAT ENGINEER EXERCISE REPORTED

East Berlin AR--ARMEE-RUNDSCHAU in German No 2, Feb 82 (signed to press 30 Nov 81) pp 30-35

[Report by Lt Col Horst Spickereit on observations in Maj Krieg's battalion: "Breaching the Barrier--Forward! How Engineers Clear the Way for Other Troops During an Exercise"]

[Text] "Mission understood?" The commander of the motorized infantry regiment gives an affirmative answer, leaves. While he hurries from the combat post back to the assembly area of his engineering units, he thinks about the mission ahead. The motorized infantry is preparing for an attack. But reconnaissance has shown that the "enemy" has constructed a wide blockade. Barbed wire obstacles, shell-holes, mine fields are to prevent our tanks and APC's from advancing. The motorized infantry can not do much here with the means it has at its disposal. Specialists are needed, combat engineers who can break through these obstacles. You will have to use minesweeping tanks--the engineering commander thinks to himself--bulldozers, bridge building equipment and, above all, combat engineers with special training in explosives. A few motorized infantry squads will secure our advance.

Among the combat engineers getting ready for their mission in a forest road is NCO Manfred Mueller's engineering platoon. Together with his driver, also an NCO, and his five men, he checks everything in his combat vehicle which will be needed within the next hours: minesweeping equipment, bursting charges, tracing tapes, rope ladder, tow ropes, wire cutters, drills, saws, hatches, life preservers, rubber raft....

Their vehicle is a small, maneuverable towing vehicle on tracks called MTLB. A real combat engineering vehicle. Robust, amphibious, it has seven gears. With that you can go anywhere, says the driver. It had never yet let him down.

Privates Bonack and Kranich have placed small packages of firmly wrapped bursting charges on 3-meter-long wooden tracks. They are high explosives. They are transported on the outside of the vehicle.

Today's exercise is the first of its kind for most of the soldiers. They are in their first six months of training, have been assigned to their branch for

just over three months. Courageous--quick--precise: those are the characteristics of a combat engineer. The commander had talked to them about that when they entered the service. Now they want to prove that they have understood his words, that they are able to act like combat engineers. Theoretically they have already learned quite a few things. In today's exercise they must put it into practice. NCO Mueller reminds them of details: always keep a close watch on the battlefield. Think about every step. Dangers can lurk everywhere. The obstacles are usually secured several times. You know: a combat engineer makes only one mistake!

The first obstacle to be removed consists of trees: 14, 16 thick tree trunks stuck diagonally in the ground, covered by a barbed wire net. Slowly a minesweeping tank advances to the obstacle, slips back a few meters. It has cleared a path in the minefield in front of the obstacle for Mueller's squad.

"Clear the way--forward!" Privates Dathe and Noock quickly jump from the MTLB, run stooped over to the obstacle, check it for hidden explosives, defuse them, with their large cutters they cut the wire close to some tree trunks. "Darn!" curses Private Noack under his breath. He moved too quickly, a barb tears his left pantleg. It takes practice to move efficiently in these twirls. Privates Kranich and Schawalla come running up. They attach one explosive charge underneath each one of seven cleared trunks, press some dirt over it. There must not remain any space between it and the obstacle, it could reduce the effectiveness. The fuse net is laid out. Red wires coming from the individual explosive charges come together to form one main wire. It is 18 meters long. NCO Mueller's eyes check it over piece by piece. Is there a knot somewhere? Some wire overlapping, and possibly blowing itself up? He finds no mistakes, the two soldiers have done clean work.

The squad leader beckons Private Bonack to come forward. He is responsible for igniting the charge. An experienced comrade, sure of himself in his work, he has done it many times before. His principle: don't rush, work deliberately, observe safety regulations--then nothing can go wrong. This is how he acts now, too. He attaches a short fuse with insulating tape to the long red fuse cord. He holds its end between index and middle finger, and with his thumb he presses the head of the match to the end of the cord, with the other hand he guides the matchbox over it. A spark. "Run for cover!" calls the NCO. They run to the MTLB. After one minute, a loud bang rings through the silent forest. In his rearview mirror Mueller sees a gray-black cloud rising. He listens intently. "Everything blew up," he yells out to the others. And to himself: "It went great."

The minesweeping tank is the first to go through the path, followed by the other engineering vehicles. But they only get as far as a few hundred meters. Four giant shell-holes are blocking the way. "The BAT has to take care of that!" the commander orders the machine with its wide blade to take the lead, has it fill the holes and level the road. "Forward!"

Ten minutes have passed. The Mueller squad receives its next order. A barbed wire obstacle, two rows deep, has to be removed. This time with

distributed charge set off electrically. With this method the barbed wire does not need to be cut first. Privates Dathe and Kranich huff and puff as they carry the long wooden frame and push it cautiously underneath the entanglement, they attach the fuse cord, want to return. "Back!" orders Mueller. "Attach the charges correctly! On two posts!" The two soldiers pull the wooden frame into a different position. They know how it should be done properly, they had learned it. But now, under more difficult conditions and in a hurry, they had forgotten, thought it would work anyway. But what was it the commander had said: Quick and precise. To make good time at the expense of precision can be bad. Half the effect can be lost if the charge is not solidly attached to the post, requiring a second explosion. That would mean a loss of time, at the expense of the troops following behind! After the charge had been brought to detonation with an ignition device, the two soldiers can see how correct the commander had been when he admonished them. A wide pathway had been created, wide enough for all vehicles to get through.

There is no rest for the seven men in the MTLB. After a steep incline, open, hilly terrain is spread out before them. While the neighboring squad detonates a huge wooden barricade with a 25 kg charge, the Mueller squad receives the mission to widen the path in a minefield. The heavy minesweeping tank has already left its trail in the extensive field bordered by colored strips. Now the combat engineers must look for mines to the right and left of this trail in order to create more room for future traffic.

Private Bonack and Dathe put on ear phones, attach their minesweeping devices, gently move metal loops back and forth over the ground, listen to the high and low sounds. The other soldiers are holding thin steel poles in their hands and keep sticking them into the ground. Thus they advance step by step. Suddenly one of them calls out: "Mine!" His pole has hit something made of metal. Mueller's reaction is quick: "Take cover!" In an instant they are all lying prone. The NCO sends two soldiers to dig out the mine, attach a charge and spread out the net. The squad leader watches over this also, sees to it that they work carefully, in spite of the necessary haste, that nothing is done carelessly. In combat the mine would be active, and for that reason accuracy must be practiced here and now. Three mines are "destroyed" that way, the red border strips are staked a little bit further out. More room has been made for those following behind.

Bridge-building tanks and vehicles bringing other bridge parts are already rolling in. Farther up front they will build a crossing over a water obstacle. And the first units of the regiment can already be seen also. Its commander is satisfied. The combat engineers, his comrades, have made it possible for him to give immediate pursuit to the "enemy." And our combat engineering squad is no less happy. It has collectively passed the test. How does Private Dathe put it? "It is a good feeling when you have succeeded, when you see the motorized infantry and tanks go by, for whom you have forged the way."

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

'IDEALIZED' HERO MODELS REJECTED FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

West German Commentary

Bonn IWE-TAGESDIENST in German No 35, 5 Mar 82 pp 1-2

[Report from Berlin: "GDR Adolescents Reject 'Perfect Heroes.'" A translation of the East Berlin JUNGE GENERATION article cited below follows this commentary]

[Text] JUNGE GENERATION (No 2, 1982), the FDJ functionaries magazine, warns against presenting GDR youths with role models "which are perfect" and "are only capable of outstanding achievements." Such "unparalleled heroes" and "idealized figments of the imagination" are "rejected by young people." If functionaries and educators make too much of such idealized types, they tend to bring about the opposite: "The entire complex of expected behavior patterns is cast in doubt."

Studies conducted in the GDR have found that role models play an important part in the life of adolescents. Their own party and government leaders are not chosen as models by young people but rather revolutionaries like Che Guevara. Role models which are often mentioned include film stars, popular singers, top athletes and Western pop stars. Not seldom, these are all but idolized by the young people and in fact copied. In this connection, JUNGE GENERATION calls it "unwise to conduct a generalized campaign against this type of imitation" because it would be "counter-productive" and permit this practice to "harden into a behavior pattern."

GDR Youth Journal's Analysis

East Berlin JUNGE GENERATION in German Vol 35 No 2, Feb 82 (signed to press 12 Jan 82) pp 42-44

[Education Theory] feature article by Dr Manfred Klaus: "The Expected and the Desired—Ideals in the Educational Process"]

[Text] The Springer paper BILD AM SONNTAG asked "German youth" to name its role models and this was the response. "My role model is my ficus tree. It possesses all of my ideals: perseverance, thrift, reticence and cleanliness." (Nicole from Munich). "Giants are my role model because I am so small—just five feet." (Thomas, 15 years old from Schleswig-Holstein). All in all, a

"profound" summary of the findings, to wit: "...young people are more realistic, more sober, less emotional and less prone to illusions than they were in former generations. But this is also a generation that has no role models."¹ And a Hamburg institute even discovered that "75.8 percent of those between the ages of 15 and 25 feel that 'charity begins at home and everyone must look out for himself.'"²

It is not surprising in a society where charity does begin at home that adolescents are already provided with such "wisdom" at their mother's knee. There are no other ideals the bourgeois press would care to disseminate. But there are such! Che Guevara, Karl Marx and Karl Liebknecht on T-shirts and posters and inside young people's heads! Quite contrary to the intentions of the capitalist opinion makers, the ideals of communism have not lost their attraction for young people of the present day. And that applies all over the world! Why? And, for that matter, what does one need /ideals/ for anyway?

What the Wants of Personality Are

The first question is easily answered. No anti-communist mountain of lies can smother the truth which is that socialism alone is capable of opening up to young people a meaningful perspective of a life worth living. In consequence, the interest of more and more young people centers on the words and deeds of the communists and, quite naturally, also on their ideals.

But the search for an ideal is also subject to a psychological law which is called the /directedness of personality./ At first quite unconsciously and then ever more clearly, this manifestation invests a man's life and his behavior with a singleness of purpose which points him in a very specific direction. Rubinstein says that this directedness supplies the answer to the question "what does man want; what are his goals?"³ If this directedness fastens on to something, we speak of a basic personality trait. If this tendency is lacking or is severely impaired, the particular individual will be plagued by dissatisfaction, agonizing tension and oppressive uneasiness. Directedness builds above all on ideals, interests and needs. We will be looking at these in this article and the one that follows.

A Dream Is to Come True

Even in ancient times, an ideal ("that which corresponds to an idea") was the essence of highest completeness, a most desirable image, a model of great significance. It subsumes the (almost "dreamlike") virtues that (should) characterize a person or a social system. Take for example the ideal of the young Greek: he was to be equally well-proportioned in mind and body—a strong and courageous warrior possessed of an aesthetic intellect. Or take the ideal of "liberty, equality, fraternity." Embroidered onto flags that were carried into the great French Revolution, it still moves us deeply today in Beethoven's Ninth Symphony and in Schiller's message that "all men will be brothers."

Without a doubt, there was a deep split between such ideals and reality in antagonistic class societies; the ideals remained a lofty but unfulfillable dream. What is more, they had to turn into a mirage (to a non-realizable ideal) because when they were formulated the objective chances of their being realized were not taken into account sufficiently. In the debate with people who "float on high," Lenin said: "A Marxist starts out with the same ideal but the difference is he measures it...against /the existing class distinctions./ ...If one does not measure ideals...against reality, then the ideals remain pious hopes without a chance of their being approved which is to say realized by the masses."⁴

"Moral Signposts"

Thus, ideals bear the imprint of existing production and class relationships; they reflect the objective demands of a given class and contain the moral values and standards of society.

Secondly, ideals are characteristic of a condition the individual or society desires but which has not yet been attained. As such, an ideal is an image of what man would like to be or would like to achieve.

These two form the basis of a third—the great normative power of ideals. They provide a moral motivation for man's entire striving. Their attractiveness acts both as a spur and imposes the obligation to act commensurate to the ideal. As a kind of "privy councillor," ideals tend to establish signposts—even in many everyday situations—and act as a standard against which every decision of one's own and of others can be measured. In other words: Tell me what your ideals are and I will tell you what meaning you have given to your life...

Different Forms

An ideal not only has the power to move the intellect but also the emotions. It is its very emotional attractiveness that imposes an obligation. The manifestations of the ideal image itself are diversified. Above all, it is embodied in a personified image (Ernst Thaelmann, Richard Sorge, Etgar André, Adolf Hennecke, Sigmund Jaehn come to mind) or as a more generalized image (such as the revolutionaries, the Chekists, resistance fighters, activists or cosmonauts). Ideals also appear in the guise of maxims and principles (such as Pavel Korchagin's motto "the most valuable thing a man possesses...") or of basic tenets (such as the social ideal of communism "everyone according to his abilities; to everyone according to his needs"). Ideals are also expressed in ethical-moral terms (one of these is our love of peace concerning which Erich Honecker said amid the horrors of Nagasaki: "Our ideal is the liberation of mankind from the scourge of war and a lasting peace for all peoples.")⁵

Models play an important role particularly among young people. Children for the most part look to people closest to them to fulfill that role. But even in early youth, the circle of personified models begins to extend to historical, political or literary figures or personalities in the news and in the

world around them. Following puberty, what is desired is no longer personified in individuals but in members of a similar group or class. Thus the way progresses from concrete-objective, personified ideals to abstract-conceptual ideals.⁶ If one knows this and takes it into account (as for example in the traditional work of the PDI) one will not be unnecessarily (and unjustifiably) dismayed when somewhat older youths are unable to come up with a concrete description of their ideal when asked to do so.

Ideal with Blemishes ?

Communist ideals are no far-out utopias; they do not personify some lonely, unattainable hero who can only be looked up to with reverence; they are not moralizing principles that block the way to reality. This immediacy also includes the minor weaknesses of the models. Young people do not look to "knights in shining armor" as their models, to people in other words who are faultless and capable only of performing exemplary deeds and possess unattainable character traits. Such idealized figments of the imagination (to idealize: to call something better and more beautiful than it really is) are rejected by young people. If PDI functionaries, teachers or parents make too much of such idealized types, they will very likely bring about the opposite: Doubt will be cast on the entire spectrum of expected behavior patterns. For this reason, too, we neither want to, are able to or are entitled to portray the road to communism to our friends as an uninterrupted triumphal procession with no problems, no detours or annoyances. After all, we want young people to recognize the difficulties and to overcome them with strength of character. For this very reason, we have a need of models who have gone through life's trials but have come out on top.

The search for such models does not always have to take us to faraway times or faroff places. In our everyday work, in our youth brigades, in many of the collectives of our socialist youth organization exemplary things are being done—not least in overcoming problems, difficulties and weaknesses.

Emulate, Don't Imitate

Many times, the models mentioned are film stars, pop singers or top athletes. No question about it—their frequently outstanding exploits are exemplary. But is it proper to designate them as models ?

It certainly is, if the conditions that make for continuing success (infinite hard work, perseverance and self-control) act as a stimulus for one's efforts and thus for one's own achievements. To emulate in the sense of living up to the main personality traits of one's model (his character, intellect and abilities) that is, by definition, the meaning of an ideal. That is hard and the grapes hang high. That is why quite a few people are content simply to imitate; to copy a prominent person's style of clothes or hair or his way of speaking or his gestures more or less accurately. The model then becomes a kind of god, an idol. His fans not only wear his colors; they appropriate his successes and make believe they were the "winners" without themselves ever having "gone the

distance." "Whenever one creates an idol," the Soviet author Alexander Kron writes, "one tries to find confirmation of oneself. One participates in the idol's glory and reputation; one becomes ordained as it were and acquires the right to pass judgment and to criticize as one never did heretofore; and of course to exert influence, to state demands, to give advice and even to condemn."⁷

It would be unwise to conduct an all-out campaign in our collectives against this type of imitation. Within ourselves, there are positive forces slumbering which are waiting to be tapped. Outward appearances, on the other hand, have a merely limited impact in the normal course of events; they come and go as fashions do. For that matter, petty unreasonableness might well be counter-productive in that it might cause unreflected imitation to harden into a behavior pattern (if only for spite).

It would be preferable to tie into the interests shown; to find the particular task a given person would enjoy most and that would help him develop so that he becomes an actor and not just a spectator. But that is already part of the next instalment entitled "If It Were Not for Curiosity—Interests and Needs in the Education Process" which is to appear in *JUNGE GENERATION*, No 3, March 1982.

FOOTNOTES

1. BILD AM SONNTAG, No 34/1978.
2. QUICK, No 29/1979.
3. S.L. Rubinstein, "Basic Principles of General Psychology," Berlin, Volk und Wissen, 1962, p 785.
4. V.I. Lenin, "The Economic Content of Populism and Its Criticism in Mr Struve's Book," *[Complete Works]* Vol 1, p 114f.
5. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, No 129/1981, p 3.
6. Cf Dictionary of Psychology, Leipzig, VEB Bibliographisches Institut, 1981, p 273.—This second edition is recommended as background to this series of articles.
7. A. Kron, "Sleeplessness," Berlin, Volk und Welt, 1980, p 212.

9478
CSO: 2300/210

STATISTICS ON, MEASURES AGAINST INCREASE IN CRIME RATE ANALYZED

West German Analysis

Cologne DEUTSCHLAND ARCHIV in German Vol 15 No 2, Feb 82 (signed to press 22 Jan 82) pp 148-151

[Analyses and Reports] feature article by Dr Arnold Freiburg, Research Institute for Juvenile Affairs, Hannover: "'Temporary Increase of Particular Criminal Offense Categories' — On GDR Criminality in 1980." A translation of GDR Prosecutor General Josef Streit's article cited below follows this analysis]

[Text] Josef Streit, GDR prosecutor general, announced recently "that the process of curbing crime is lengthy and complicated, and one that can result in periods of stagnation as well as a temporary increase in particular criminal offense categories, as our statistics show."¹ The crime statistics have now been published² — in roughly structured and incomplete form, as they usually are.

Criminal Offenses

The total number of crimes increased only slightly over 1979, but the rise that has taken place since the mid-1970's cannot be overlooked. The number of criminal offenses is considerably higher than the figures recorded in the late 1970's³ but has thus far not climbed back to the level registered between 1971 and 1974 (an average of 131,426 each year). The fluctuation peculiar to the GDR's criminality curve — downward at mid-decade, upward at the end of each decade⁴ — continued through 1980 (see Table 1).

The statistics identified 25 "selected categories of criminal offenses"⁵; this means that not all criminal activity was categorized and that some of the categories are incomplete. Theft continues to head the list of all categories of offenses with 42.3 percent. A total of 24,059 crimes of theft were directed "against socialist property," while 30,598 were "against personal and private property." The corresponding figures for "fraud and fraudulent activity" were 5,526 and 738. Together, these 60,940 crimes of financial gain accounted for 47.2 percent of all criminal activity. On the basis of percentages, these crimes were followed by traffic offenses (10.2 percent), but these figures are incomplete. The main omissions are hit-and-run offenses. Other crimes of quantitative significance were "assault and battery" (11,202, or 8.7 percent), "abetting and receiving of stolen goods" (2,781, or 2.2 percent), and "hooliganism" (2,205, or 1.7 percent). The remaining 14

Table 1. Development of Criminality in the GDR — 1968-1980

				Including	
	Criminal offenses	Offenders	Sentenced criminals	Transfers ¹	Others ²
1968	130 128	81 828	45 720	77 837	8 380
1969	125 888	83 758	48 830	-	-
1970	128 131	87 400	-	-	-
1970-74	126 081	87 814	83 214	24 018	10 582
1975	117 864	91 312	84 112	20 751	8 448
1976	124 678	88 062	86 287	23 114	8 280
1977	118 170	85 035	86 804	22 856	8 442
1978	126 420	93 018	88 305	21 738	4 958
1979	129 080	97 836	73 183	19 888	4 867
1980	129 270	98 581	75 878	19 442	4 563

¹ Transfers to social courts

² Other verdicts: dispensing with criminal liability measures; temporary and permanent suspension of proceedings

Sources: A. Freiburg, "Criminality in the GDR," Opladen, 1981, pp 39, 56; "1981 GDR Statistical Annual," p 379.

categories together accounted for only 8,251 crimes, or 6.4 percent of all criminal activity. None of the categories listed exhibited any notable changes compared with the preceding year. And considering the magnitude of the annual changes — 53 more cases of "arson," 270 fewer thefts — and the annual switch from increases to decreases in many categories, a year-to-year comparison is useful only in some exceptional cases.⁶ A longer-range comparison yields a more reliable picture, with several conspicuous trends emerging. Since the end of the 1970's there have been distinct increases in cases of assault and battery, fraud and fraudulent activity against socialist property, arson, hooliganism and especially crimes of robbery and extortion, whose numbers have more than doubled. The number of thefts reached its peak at 60,163 in 1976 and appears to have been hovering at 55,000 annually since that time. The record of crimes of resisting arrest and "illegal possession of firearms and explosives" has also remained constant since the mid-1970's. The only clear declines were in offenses in violation of support and educational obligations, the sexual abuse of children and juveniles, offenses relating to accident prevention on the job (to the extent recorded), drunken driving, and documentary crimes ever since the forgery of medical cards has been classified as fraud. In other words, the effort to "curb criminality" has met with only modest success. Crimes of aggression increased, chiefly among youthful offenders. Although the number of crimes of financial gain declined, the amounts involved increased considerably; this is evident from the GDR mass media and several references in the literature of the field.⁷ The shortage of building materials, tools, spare parts and

other high-quality consumer goods led in some instances to notable criminal practices within the confines of business and "speculation" on the outside. It appears that vehicular theft and burglary, check fraud and manipulation of company books, and illegal commerce and the theft of antiques are increasingly becoming "the fashionable thing to do."

But the most remarkable development was to be found in crimes that were not further identified; their number has to be calculated as the difference between totals and individual figures. Besides military offenses, damage to property, "disturbance of public order and security through antisocial behavior" and others, political crimes are the main ones included in this category — ranging from national security offenses to criminal offenses pertaining to "illegal border-crossing" and other crimes "against the national order." The average number of uncategorized crimes for the 1970-74 period was 23,718, or 18.7 percent. By 1976 these crimes had dropped to 19,324 (15.5 percent) and since then have increased by a few thousand each year. In 1980 there were 30,794 of these criminal offenses, accounting for 23.8 percent of all crimes committed. It was in this sector that the "temporary increase in particular criminal offense categories" deplored by Streit occurred. This was probably primarily the result of more vigorous action taken against "antisocial" and politically undesirable conduct. The changes in the criminal code effected in 1974, 1977 and 1979 made provision for this.

Regional Distribution of Criminality

As expected, East Berlin, the only purely urban district, had the highest regional burden of crime in 1980 as well; Frankfurt/Oder Bezirk was next on the list, as usual. Given a GDR average of 772 criminal offenses per 100,000 residents — or 729 established offenders per 100,000 residents of responsible age — the figures for East Berlin were 1,157 and 1,028; those for Frankfurt were 996 and 945. There was a change in the third-place position, which for many years had been occupied chiefly by Rostock Bezirk. The "seasonal criminality" of this vacation region and the character of the bezirk capital as a development center and port city probably contributed equally to its third-place listing. But in 1980, as had happened once before in 1976, the GDR's most sparsely populated bezirk, Neubrandenburg, occupied third place with a crime figure of 980. The number of offenders (1,003) was even higher than that of Frankfurt. On the other hand, the southern bezirks of Dresden and Karl-Marx-Stadt continue to demonstrate the lowest crime figures. Problematic trends in the thinly populated, predominantly agricultural, northern part of the GDR have continued. Virtually the only explanation for this is the large percentage of young people in this region.

Offenders and Sentenced Criminals

The percentage of cases solved was not given out for 1980. Also lacking is information on the makeup of the group of offenders (and those sentenced) according to crimes, age, sex and size of locality. Figures on the number of accused persons — and thus the number of acquittals — were last published for the year 1968.⁹ "Offender" in GDR terminology means a person convicted of a criminal offense. The method used to identify "offenders" and "criminal offenses" differs from that used in West German statistics. Consequently, a direct comparison of frequency figures — a favorite practice in the GDR literature¹⁰ — is misleading. The number of

established offenders increased approximately on a parallel with development of the number of criminal offenses — with periodic interruptions. There were substantial changes, however, in the scope of the verdicts that were reached on the offenders (see Table 2.).

Table 2. Development of Criminality in the GDR, 1968-1980, in Index Figures — Percentages of Verdicts Against Established Offenders

	Crimes	Offenders	Including		Transfers	Others
			Sentenced criminals	%		
				%		%
1968	100	100	100	56.0	100	33.9
1969	106	103	107	58.4	—	—
1970-74	127	120	138	64.6	87	24.6
1975	118	112	140	70.2	75	22.7
1976	125	108	130	66.8	84	26.1
1977	116	104	124	66.8	83	26.9
1978	126	114	145	71.3	79	23.4
1979	129	120	160	74.8	72	20.4
1980	129	122	166	78.0	70	18.4

The number and percentage of convictions increased disproportionately, while the courts made less and less use of the opportunity to transfer cases to social courts — which means an enterprise Conflict Commission or a local Arbitration Commission.

The greatest reduction was made in the percentage of "transfers" involving crimes of "drunken driving to endanger," "abetting and receiving of stolen goods" and theft cases.¹¹ The already low percentage of suspended proceedings and "dispensing with criminal liability measures" was even cut by more than 50 percent. Leniency seems to be inappropriate to the GDR justice system. For example: "Hooligans and those people who think they can lead the life of a parasite at the expense of their fellow men are consistently called to account. Tendencies toward anarchy, unscrupulousness and moral decline will be fought vigorously in the future as well."¹² The prosecutor general was even more outspoken: "Our position is clear: It says that punishment cannot be dispensed with when protection of the state, society and our country's internal security demand it. We will not tolerate attacks on the state and its principles. We will apply severe penalties against these and other serious crimes, against incorrigible and parasitic elements and recidivists."¹³ The large numbers of prison sentences and their length¹⁴ have meanwhile aroused misgivings even in the GDR. Overly frequent use of preventive detention is being warned against; juveniles should be placed on probation whenever possible; "the possible notion that prison sentences must be increased in proportion to rising recidivism" ought "to be rejected."¹⁵ It remains to be seen whether these warnings are heeded. The — apparently suspicious — "conspicuously liberal attitude of bourgeois society today toward criminal activity"¹⁶ is still not in evidence in the GDR. The

liberal course that people thought could be permitted in the 1960's was followed by an increasing stiffening of policy on crime.

GDR crime statistics attempt to prove a decline in criminal activity from one decade to the next — although only for the figures recorded as "criminal offenses." Appearing instead of figures in the columns headed "offenders," "sentenced criminals" and "transfers" is a horizontal bar graph that is apparently designed to deter the curious from going back and tracing developments beyond the year 1976.¹⁷ We do so regardless:

Table 3. GDR — Criminal Offenses, Sentenced Criminals and Persons "Called To Account for Crimes" — Average Totals for Years Listed

	Criminal offenses	Sentenced criminals	Called to account for crimes
1946-48	472296	?	?
1950-1959	157488	78863	78863
1960-69	132741	64880	ca 80000 ¹
1970-79	124852	83573	88429
1980	129270	75878	85318

¹ The number of "transfers" for 1969 was not published

The effort to reduce the number of "criminal offenses" has apparently been successful. Legislative and statistical reforms carried out in the 1960's contributed to the decline. On the other hand, the number of persons sentenced to prison terms has climbed back to the level in the 1950's — despite the juggling of statistics. Including those persons turned over to the social courts to receive punishment for their crimes, the number of "those called to account for crimes" has been rising from decade to decade. Not included in these figures are "misdemeanors" and those upon whom sanctions have been imposed for such actions since 1968 by the social courts, the police and retail trade. The situation is a paradox: They laud themselves for "curbing criminality" while simultaneously finging themselves having to bring more and more citizens before state and social courts.

What was it that the prosecutor general wrote? "In the prevention of crime by society as a whole, criminal prosecution occupies a prominent position."¹⁸ The article quoted is entitled "Into the 1980's on Firm Foundations."

FOOTNOTES

1. Josef Streit: "Tenth Party Congress -- Compass for the Work of the Prosecutor General's Office in the 1980's," *NEUE JUSTIZ*, Vol 35, 1981, pp 243,245; here p 244.

2. "1981 GDR Statistical Annual," published by the State Central Administration for Statistics, (East) Berlin, 1981, pp 379-383. This volume was not made available to the FRG until December 1981.
3. The GDR's new criminal code went into effect on 1 July 1968 and has been revised three times since then.
4. See Arnold Freiburg, "Criminality in the GDR — On the Phenomenology of Deviant Behavior in the Socialist German State," Opladen, 1981, pp 33 and 39.
5. There were 13 categories listed until 1969, then 25.
6. Certainly useful in police work is the method of identification used in "Police Crime Statistics," published by the BKA [Federal Criminal Police Bureau] — based on percentage-point changes and on the order of these changes; in criminological work a trend is usually followed for lengthy periods merely in order to avoid misinterpretations or overinterpretations.
7. In progress is an examination and evaluation of police- and court-reporting in the GDR press, especially from the aspects of "offense, offenders and sanctions." Included are references to the scope of damages, about which little is to be found in GDR literature in the field.
8. For detailed information: Arnold Freiburg, loc. cit., (footnote 4), pp 196-212.
9. Arnold Freiburg, loc. cit., (footnote 4), p 53.
10. Most recently, Herbert Kern and Guenter Sarge, "On the Work of the Courts in 1980," NEUE JUSTIZ, Vol 34, 1980, p 50 f.
11. "1981 GDR Statistical Annual," loc. cit., (footnote 2), p 382 (Table 5).
12. Herbert Kern and Guenter Sarge, "The Tasks of the Courts After the 10th SED Party Congress," NEUE JUSTIZ, Vol 35, 1981, pp 290-292; here p 291.
13. Josef Streit, "Tenth Party Congress....," loc. cit., (footnote 1), p 245.
14. See Siegfried Lammich, "Prison Sentences in the GDR and the Other Socialist Countries," DEUTSCHLAND ARCHIV edition: "The 10th SED Party Congress — 35 Years of SED Policies. An Attempt To Draw a Balance," Cologne, 1980. Arnold Freiburg, loc. cit., (footnote 4), p 56 f.
15. Rolf Schroeder and Adolf Buske, "The Responsibility of Public Prosecutors and Judges in Examining the Indispensability of Pretrial Detention," NEUE JUSTIZ, Vol 34, 1980, pp 404-406; Manfred Boese, "Peculiarities of the Probationary Sentencing of Juveniles," NEUE JUSTIZ, Vol 35, 1981, p 456 f; Siegfried Wittenbeck, "Application and Form of Probationary Sentencing," NEUE JUSTIZ, Vol 34, 1980, pp 201-206; Guenter Kraeupl and Lothar Reuter, "Effects of Punishment on Repeat Offenders," NEUE JUSTIZ, Vol 35, 1981, pp 559-561, here p 560.

16. Hans Weber, "The Place of Punishment Under Socialism," NEUE JUSTIZ, Vol 34, 1980, pp 248-251, here 251.
17. See "1981 Statistical Annual," loc. cit., (footnote 2), p 379 (Table 1).
18. Josef Streit, "Into the 1980's on Firm Foundations," NEUE JUSTIZ, Vol 35, 1981, pp 2-4, here p 3.

GDR Prosecutor General's Discussion

Last Berlin NEUE JUSTIZ in German Vol 35 No 6, Jun 81 pp 243-245

[Article by Dr Josef Streit, member, SED Central Committee; GDR prosecutor general: "Tenth Party Congress — Compass for Work of the Prosecutor General's Office in the 1980's"]

[Text] The Central Committee's report to our party's 10th Party Congress, a report unanimously elevated to the status of a resolution, initiated a new period in the continuing development of the German Democratic Republic and delineated the goal of its struggle. The delegates enthusiastically agreed with the Central Committee's assessment that the historical process of far-reaching political, economic, social and intellectual-cultural change — as our party program characterizes the process of fashioning the developed socialist society — is in full swing in our fatherland, and that our continued advance will take place across the entire spectrum of society.

Our staff members have enthusiastically approved the party congress's scientifically developed resolutions and have solemnly pledged all their strength and all their knowledge in support of the course laid out by our party's highest forum.

It has been our experience that the party resolutions must be implemented uniformly in every single collective if we are to achieve high levels of quality and effectiveness in our work. This is why we have committed ourselves to a comprehensive program for study of the party congress documents, so that all staff members may become familiar with the scientific richness of these documents from all aspects. We are thus responding to the party congress's call, which says that we need a high political and technical standard because mobilization of all the working people for the party's policies and realization of our program depend upon the ideological clarity of the communists, their knowledge and above all their revolutionary zeal.¹

Struggle Against Negative Social Manifestations

The Central Committee's report to the party congress determined that the working people of our country respect the responsible work of the judicial organs.² This is great praise, from which we derive our obligation to live up to the party's expectations in every respect and to make an even greater contribution toward strengthening national security, preventing crime and educating citizens who have committed criminal offenses.

There is no other way but for this greater contribution to build on our good experiences in recent years and to be aimed at further increasing the social effectiveness of all our work in line with the new conditions and requirements — as were substantiated in detail in the Central Committee report and the addresses by delegates to the party congress. On the basis of our experiences since the Ninth Party Congress, we regard it as a proven fact that the higher quality of work to which we aspire can be produced only if we continue to make improvements in our work and achieve in social practice the tried and tested unity of criminal prosecution, supervision of law and order and public relations work. This unity also has within it the most important point of departure for all the activities that we are increasingly directing toward the struggle to prevent crime and other violations of the law. It is our firm resolve to carry on the fight against negative social manifestations, particularly at their inception, thereby attaining a new level of quality. We shall be putting all our means to work here and — basing our efforts on our comrades' wealth of ideas -- opening up new avenues.

Thus, by directing our attention far more intensively than before toward early manifestations that are antisocial and damaging to society, we shall be better able than before to prevent economic and other damage. We know that we have at our side in this effort the numerous working people's collectives that are struggling in the most varied spheres for exemplary order, discipline and security to preserve and protect all that has been gained through the work of our industrious people; their struggle is also aimed at helping enable the citizens of our country to work and live in peace and security. It is our duty to provide every support to these collectives.

Main Directions of the Work of the Prosecutor General's Office

On the basis of the resolutions of the 10th Party Congress relating to the organization of our continued social advance — one which sets major tasks for all sectors and fields of activity — the objective for the prosecutor general's office consists in making a maximum contribution to the all-round strengthening of the German Democratic Republic's systems of government and law and its national economy. Bound up with this contribution are essentially three main directions of our work:

The first direction consists in combatting criminal activity through a more consistent prosecution of crimes.

We base our work in this area on the firm principle of socialist legality, which states that criminal prosecution in our socialist state is carried out without respect of person.

As regards the assessment of criminal conduct and the measures pertaining to criminal liability, we can say that the standards developed since the Eighth and Ninth Party Congresses have proved successful. We must now continue with this process — taking into account the conditions that are reflected in the 10th Party Congress materials. This means that in the interest of providing secure protection for our state and for GDR society and its citizens, we must make consistent use of stiff prison sentences against elements that commit serious crimes under orders from the class enemy. This also applies in the case of other serious crimes — for instance, to persons who unscrupulously derive personal financial gain from socialist property, to speculators and to hard-core repeat offenders.

In the overwhelming majority of criminal offenses, however, the opportunity exists to take even greater advantage of the educative function peculiar to our system of criminal law by making even more conscious use of all legal options. But if we are to arrive at equitable sanctions against these offenders, besides ascertaining the objective factors in the case we must always be equally thorough in our investigation of the subjective circumstances surrounding the crime, in determining why it happened. Essential prerequisites for the socially effective application of criminal liability measures — with their dialectical unity of protection and education — are adequate knowledge and assessment of the motivations, views and attitudes relating to the offense and the offender.

An evaluation of our criminal prosecution work in the last 5 years clearly implies that the effectiveness of criminal sanctions depends in large measure upon the great variety of possible responses and upon whether and how these many different options are used in a legally precise manner and with far-reaching social vision in each individual case, taking into account the differences in criminal offenses and the individuality of the offender. It can thus be emphasized that the individualization of criminal liability measures as an essential element of just decisions absolutely requires an increasingly better grasp of the diversity of crimes and criminals. There is no doubt that this also makes greater demands on the technical and political abilities of the public prosecutors as well as on their willingness to make decisions.

The second main direction of our work is aimed at further increasing the effectiveness of the overall supervision of law and order.

We must substantially increase our efforts to enforce strict observance of the laws, especially in economic management bodies, and to provide effective protection for the rights and interests of our citizens.

Security under the law is a very important precept for our socialist state. It says that the citizen may rely on legal regulations and be assured that no one is authorized to infringe his established rights. It is very important to the work of the prosecutor general's office to eliminate breaches of the law against injured citizens, to restore law and order and if necessary to assign liability to those who violated rights or permitted them to be violated.

But it must also be pointed out that the security under the law that our socialist state guarantees does not allow laws and standards to be applied only formally and without regard for specific conditions and circumstances. We should always bear in mind that security under the law has a stable basis only if it is firmly grounded in justice and in the sense of justice of the working people.

The third direction of our work has as its goal a higher quality of public relations work as a genuine element of the party's political work with the masses.

Public relations work by the prosecutor general's office is an important part of the responsibilities conferred upon us. It will be most effective if we pay strict attention to the following points:

The intellectual demands of the citizens and their interest in general social and national concerns have increased;

More than ever, it is a matter of basing responses to every political or social question on class issues and of pushing on to the essence of manifestations as conditioned by the system;

It is our duty to use our specific knowledge of the actions of the class enemy to put in the hands of the working people the tools needed to strengthen class vigilance;

We must organize our public relations work as an open dialogue with the people by providing them with specific information, explaining social interrelationships and equipping them with sound arguments against the virulent propaganda of our enemies;

We must carry on our public relations work as a vital form of disputation with old, outdated opinions and modes of behavior, especially violations of the law, thereby getting down to ideological bedrock.

Overall Social Responsibility and Initiatives Designed To Strengthen Law and Order

All of our work is consciously oriented toward the advantages of our socialist society, and it is our firm conviction that the measures passed by the 10th SED Party Congress aimed at the continued formation of the developed socialist society, together with the effects resulting from these measures, will cause socialist conceptions of morality and law to integrate themselves more and more into the conduct of our citizens. This will also set the scene for further measures aimed at curbing crime and other violations of the law. It is urgently necessary in this regard that the prosecutor general's office, in its search for new ways to prevent crime and other violations of the law, maintain an eye especially to the new aspects of human behavior that are developing.

I consider it absolutely essential that the office of the prosecutor general make a major contribution in the continuing process of fashioning the developed socialist society, as the 10th Party Congress has mapped out for the years just ahead. Occupying a prominent place in this effort are our activities aimed at preventing manifestations that are antisocial and damaging to society. Insofar as the fight against crime is concerned, we are guided by the scientific view that crime in the socialist society can be overcome. The German Democratic Republic's experiences in fighting crime for more than 30 years are convincing proof of this. We nevertheless do not overlook the fact that the process of curbing crime is lengthy and complicated, and one that can result in periods of stagnation as well as a temporary increase in particular criminal offense categories, as our statistics show. But one thing that is certain -- from a historical point of view -- is that we are dealing with a positive trend toward declining criminality, one that the imperialistic states dare not even dream of.

The fight against crime and other violations of the law is being carried on in the German Democratic Republic as a task for society as a whole (Art 90 of the Constitution). But if we are to continue to achieve effective results, state and economic management organs and social bodies need to do a better job of meeting their

specific responsibilities. It is particularly a question of increasing activities by society as a whole against criminal offenses and violations of the law at their inception. All this is fully in line with the resolutions of the 10th Party Congress, which confirm the party's resolve to further strengthen law and legality. Some of the bases for this resolve are as follows:

Socialist law protects our nation's achievements against all attacks by our enemies;

Law and legality are closely linked to the development of truly socialist ties among people and to the accomplishment of economic tasks;

Strict observance of relevant laws by the enterprises, combines and economic management organs are extremely important to our growth-oriented economic policy and to protection of our national property.⁴

It is significant in this regard that the report to the party congress acknowledges in particular the initiatives of labor collectives that are supporting the cause of law, the rule of law, and order. Also applauded were the activities of citizens who are increasingly speaking out publicly against violations of the law. They all deserve the attention of the prosecutor general's office.

Growing Demands on the Work of Public Prosecutors

The orientation contained in the 10th Party Congress resolutions -- that of continuing to raise the quality of the work performed by state organs, improving analytical work and meeting growing demands in every respect -- is extremely important in our continuing effort to fashion a developed socialist society. We prosecutors view this orientation as a commission from the party that we accept without hesitation. A real help to us in this regard are the thorough discussions already conducted with all staff members from the prosecutor general's office in preparation for the party congress; this is because the comrades related numerous good experiences.

Allow me to elaborate on some especially interesting problems.

Many comrades advocated that we convey even more strongly through our specific practice as well as our public relations work the certainty that everyone will be called to account personally for the crimes he commits, because the chances of preventing criminal offenses increase as the inevitability of the response from the state and the public to crimes becomes a social reality, thus having predictable consequences for the violator of the law.

There were some interesting remarks from public prosecutors concerning the increasing implacability and impatience toward crime felt by citizens in their territories, reactions resulting from consistent work by security and judicial organs. Since crimes are being solved quickly and offenders personally brought to justice within the shortest possible time, there is a growing willingness on the part of the working people and their collectives to take action against violations of the law and to help educate citizens who have committed crimes. There was a lively discussion on the need to strictly observe legality in criminal proceedings at all stages and with each individual measure. It was clearly emphasized that only legal and just

verdicts are capable of satisfying the offender as well as the injured parties and the public.

Speedy trials and their varied organization on strictly legal grounds were described as criteria that are essential to a high level of effectiveness in criminal prosecution. And it was stressed that these very criteria do not preclude an even more carefully considered — and thus more diversified — inclusion of social forces in the proceedings and their evaluation when this inclusion is based on the requirements and real possibilities of the specific case. This is why all of the principles that determine and permeate the socialist penal process must constantly be viewed in their dialectical unity and practiced as such in a balanced manner. An approach such as this will certainly be a substantial guarantee that the initial verdict will be the correct one.

Questions of prevention are prominent in the discussion that is going on now. It is clear that disclosure of the causes of a crime and the conditions that encouraged it constitutes part of the effort to increase the preventive effects of criminal prosecution, because only on this basis can those measures be instituted which will lead to tangible changes in the conditions that produced the crime.

Another topic of discussion at present concerns our attitude toward prison sentences. We emphatically stress that we are not fetishists in the matter of punishment, but we cannot yet do without it. Our position is clear: It says that punishment cannot be dispensed with when protection of the state, society and our country's internal security demand it. We will not tolerate attacks on the state and its principles. We will apply severe penalties against these and other serious crimes, against incorrigible and parasitic elements and recidivists. But it must also be emphasized that one of our unalterable principles is that of making a correct and well-founded assessment of the effect of a crime when it first comes up for consideration, because a hasty and biased conviction that does not take circumstances into account is bound to produce unwanted effects.

Occupying a special place in our discussion in evaluation of the party congress are those issues that concern the close relationship between the state and its citizens. These close ties are an essential part of our socialist democracy, a characteristic of the quality of socialist statehood, a guarantee of further advances toward fashioning the developed socialist society. Taking as a point of reference the specifics of our work in particular, we must impose high standards on relations with our citizens. Above all, these standards concern firmness of principles, correctness and fairness, understanding for the conflicts, concerns and problems of the people and implacability toward our enemies.

Our work with information supplied by the working people is tremendously important in forming close ties with the citizens. This input constitutes one of the many different forms of citizen participation in state management. It must be stressed that our attitude toward the needs of the people is also expressed in our response to this input. Good work with these tips will contribute in large measure toward strengthening the citizens' personal relationship of trust with our socialist state; however, unsatisfactory handling will lead to opposite results.

Our many years of experience tell us that citizens who approach us generally have confidence in us and expect help from us. When their requests are justified and feasible, it is our duty to see that they are granted. If, however, their expressed requests cannot yet be realized — or not at all — our task is to explain the reasons tactfully and intelligibly. Discussions with the people produce the best results in this regard.

With the resolutions of the 10th Party Congress, our party is continuing its general policy under the conditions of this decade. Much creative effort and high levels of performance will be needed in all areas. The office of the prosecutor general of the German Democratic Republic has taken up the necessary positions for the struggle and is prepared to carry out the resolutions of the 10th Party Congress conscientiously and in every respect.

FOOTNOTES

1. Cf. E. Honecker, "Report by the SED Central Committee to the 10th Party Congress," Berlin, 1981, p 134.
2. Loc. cit., p 119.
3. Cf. J. Streit, "Into the 1980's on Firm Foundations," NEUE JUSTIZ, 1981, Vol 1, p 2 ff; see also H. Harriand, "Consistent Accomplishment of Overall Supervision of Law and Order by the Prosecutor General's Office," NEUE JUSTIZ, 1981, Vol 2, p 54 ff.
4. Cf. E. Honecker, loc. cit., p 119.

7458

CSO: 2300/194

VILLAGES TO BE MORE INVOLVED IN LUTHER FESTIVAL PREPARATIONS

East Berlin BAUERN-ECHO in German 13-14 Mar 82 p 4

[Article by Prof Dr Gerd Gerdes, member, Central Executive Committee, Democratic Peasants' Party of Germany (DPD); member, GDR Martin Luther Committee; department head, Institute for Root Crop Research, Kleinwanzleben: "In Luther We Honor the Universal Spirit." For references to other items of related information see translation of a Zurich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG article published under the headline, "State, Church Approaches to Luther Legacy Contrasted," in JPRS 80104, 16 Feb 82, No 1975 of this series, pp 44-46]

[Text] In the socialist culture of the GDR all valuable, progressive, humanistic and revolutionary ideas have their permanent home just like the great figures of the history, the cultural and intellectual life of the German people. Everything in the past that is good for the people and points the way to progress, in contrast to the bourgeoisie, is preserved by the working class and continuously carried on. Accordingly, we are making long-term preparations to honor Martin Luther on the occasion of his 500th birthday on 10 November 1983.

The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, stated in his significant speech on the occasion of the establishment of the GDR Martin-Luther-Committee on 13 June 1980:

"The course of the 16th century, in which Martin Luther lived, as is well known, was of far-reaching significance for our people. Accordingly we celebrated the 450th anniversary of the Reformation in 1967. Into this framework belong also the celebrations on the occasion of the 900th anniversary of the existence of the Wartburg and the 150th anniversary of the festival of the German Students' Association (Burschenschaftsfest) in the Wartburg. These were followed by celebrations honoring Albrecht Duerer in 1971, Lucas Cranach in 1972, and the celebrations on the occasion of the 450th anniversary of the German Peasants' War.

Friedrich Engels said of the 16th century that it was the greatest progressive upheaval which mankind had experienced up to that point, a time which needed giants and produced giants--giants in brain power, passion and character, in versatility and scholarship. Martin Luther was among them. He and the Reformation emanating from him had consequences far beyond the frontiers of the country.

Thus he was one of those who paved the way to those upheavals with which the German states and Europe made their entry in the epoch of the decay of feudalism and the bourgeois revolution. Luther left his imprint on the leading ideas of the 16th century to a decisive degree. Yes, one may say that his influence on the course of events is unmistakable even today, at the threshold of the 21st century."

Among the indispensable principles of socialist dealing with the legacy is our obligation to see history in its objective historical development and to characterize the outstanding personalities in their greatness and with their limitations.

Reformation and Revolution

Luther is a personality very contradictory in itself. We honor his lasting historical merit as the individual who triggered the Reformation. The latter, it is stated in the theses on Martin Luther, became "an essential component of the beginning revolution, constituted the clamp for the highly diverse classes carrying it and, in the further course of the revolutionary process, provided the framework for their rapid differentiation."

Luther's ideas offered points of contact to the most diverse social forces for the substantiation and clarification of their own interests, conceptions and goals. These ideas promoted not only the combination of these forces, but also offered the germ for a later justification of entirely different, at times opposite, aspirations.

According to Luther's conception, the Reformation was to be carried out by peaceful means in alliance with the secular authorities. To the extent to which the reformation endeavors proceeded to develop into an antifeudalist popular movement, a popular reformation, with Thomas Muentzer as its leading ideologue, which found its climax in the German Peasants' War, Luther, the representative of the urban-bourgeois forces, turned away from it. The published theses that have already been mentioned stress as the tragic of Luther the fact "that he fell into the contradiction between his role as initiator of a broad revolutionary movement including all opposition classes and strata and his own limited goals, which in the final analysis had their basis in his bourgeois-moderate class position oriented towards the sovereign principalities."

His most profound influences in the realm of cultural history emanate from his work regarding church reform and theology. This does not mean that we do not take note of the other aspects of his activity. We honor in Luther the universal spirit.

Open Up the Historical Heritage on a Broad Basis

Already now it is becoming clear that a great effort is being expended by the reactionary ideologues of the FRG for the purpose of falsifying the personality of Luther and the heritage handed down from him and utilizing it for the justification of antidemocratic intrigues. Another line of honoring Luther in the FRG aims at making use of lies once again to turn the common history of the early-bourgeois revolution into a "clamp of unity of the German nation".

We have an abundance of materials in hand which make it possible for us to assimilate the heritage of the early-bourgeois revolution and to put it into an active relationship to the tasks of the present. The speech of Erich Honecker, the theses on Martin Luther and the other publications of the Martin Luther Committee of the GDR, as well as many works of literature and art, are of great significance for making this cultural and historical heritage, too, effective in the spiritual, emotional, moral and aesthetic enrichment of developing socialist personalities.

Important Tasks for the Village Clubs

"Those who want to master the problems of the present and walk with assurance into the future," as Erich Honecker emphasized in his report to the 10th SED Party Congress, "needs the knowledge about the experiences of the past and the experience of its cultural values." In our collaboration in the preparation of the 500th birthday of Martin Luther, we should induce the village clubs to consider carefully what results and experiences among the historic high points named by Erich Honecker are present in the territory.

Contact will surely be made in this connection with the GDR Cultural League and its Society for Local History, as well as the Society for the Care of Monuments, or a club of young historians, to carry out the preparations jointly. Perhaps it is possible to make use of events in one's own village to reflect the powerful historical processes of the early 16th century.

We should time and again remember that it is our intention to make an active contribution to the deepening of the socialist consciousness of history, and that can take place with particular effectiveness through a close linkage of the grand course of history with the peculiar local manifestations.

At the present time, the history of our people is being presented very impressively in the Museum for German History in Berlin. A visit is worthwhile, many a village club could surely include this in its program. Without a doubt, for reasons of local-historical perspective, the village clubs in the vicinity of Luther memorials, as well as memorials of the German Peasants' War, will devote themselves with particular intensity to the preparation of the Luther celebration. Inter alia, this applies to such places as Erfurt, Arnstadt, Eisenach, Gotha, Weimar, Muehlhausen, Eisleben, Mansfeld, Wittenberg, and Torgau.

The Main Point Is to Make Use of a Rich Treasure

We have at our disposal a rich supply of testimonies about the revolutionary struggles from the time of Luther, of works of belles-lettres, as well as contemporary and socialist literature of the time—we shall mention here only Hans Sachs, Sebastian Brant, Joerg Wickram, Hans Lorbeer and Rosemarie Schuder. A rich treasure of songs and poems, numerous slide series, many reproductions of works of art, stage plays and a good many films can be used without much expense by the village clubs for familiarizing the entire population with this significant part of our heritage on a long-term basis.

It is an important concern to bring the life and work of Martin Luther and his contemporaries, the artist Lucas Cranach, Matthias Gruenewald, Albrecht Duerer and Til-

mann Riemenschneider, as well as the scholars and humanists Philipp Melanchthon, Ulrich von Hutten and Erasmus von Rotterdam, into consciousness as expression of the upheavals in thought and deed of the people of this, so agitated, 16th century. The many good materials published on the occasion of the 450th anniversary of the German Peasants' War can also be utilized for this purpose.

Active Cooperation of All Citizens

The active cooperation of the committees of the National Front will flow into the local state study groups for the preparation of the Luther celebration. Furthermore, care and protection work on memorials are included in the competition "More Beautiful Our Cities and Communities--Take Part!"

Thus there are diverse possibilities for active involvement in the preparation of the Luther celebration, in connection with which the words of Erich Honecker are important guidelines for us: The heritage of Martin Luther "lies in reliable hands among us. May the celebrations honoring his 500th birthday, as in accord with the world-wide effect of the Reformation, contribute also on a world-wide basis to the struggle for the preservation of peace and to the peaceful coexistence of peoples and states.

8970

CSO: 2300/204

CURRENT STATUS OF POLISH INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS ASSESSED

Warsaw IDEOLOGIA I POLITYKA No 7-8, 1981 pp 18-25

[Article by Jozef Wiefacz]

[Text] /Depicting the picture of the foreign policy of the Polish People's Republic (PRL) on the eve of the 37th anniversary of the July Manifesto and the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress is a very responsible task, considering both the future prospects as well as the extremely complex present realities. Mostly simply it can be said that this is a policy of continuation based on unchanging principles and premises. Time, the very unfailing examiner, unequivocally confirms the propriety and the need, ensuing from a well-understood Polish reason of state, for continuing all practicable basic directions of our foreign policy.

Such a formulation, however, does not convey all the complicated realities of our life and our activities on the international arena. In what sense, therefore, can we and should we talk about continuation? What concrete substance does this continuation take on today towards the numerous challenges that the development of the situation in Poland and beyond its borders entails?

For Poland, as for every state, although for us in view of our historical experience perhaps in a more perceptible way, the primary concern is for a secure life, without threats to sovereignty, territorial integrity and national identity, without undermining of those governmental principles which the Polish nation has recognized as its own. Is this complex of our interests today in danger? To answer this question positively, a discussion of their concrete manifestations is required. / [in italics].

Last year has advanced our unstabilized, critical internal situation to first place on the list of these threats. Poland is experiencing a great, necessary process of internal transformations, which we have agreed to call a socialist renewal. We believe--and the large majority of Poles, Polish communists, all the truly patriotic forces of our nation, are aiming for these goals--that a consistently implemented renewal will help us rebuild a socialist Poland that is strong, effectively governed, stable, and internally united. There are some real premises for this, on which we have based our preparations for the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress.

Meanwhile, however, Poland is become weaker, and fear about the direction of events in our country becomes cause for justifiable worry among our allies and further, in Europe and in the world. We know that prolongation of such a state, including the internal collapse of socialist Poland, would suit the most reactionary, intransigently anti-communist, anti-Polish forces in the West. But this would also mean a national catastrophe for us--Poles. We must, therefore, strive with all our might to prevent such a calamitous, for us, turn of events. The decisive factor here is internal action. But our diplomacy is also important here. If our internal moves do not give it credibility, it will be a sham, doomed sooner or later to disgrace. The history of Poland supplies us with too many analogies which confirm such fears. Let us also agree to the fact that in connection with the controversies that have arisen throughout the world around Polish matters, the linkage of intelligent internal moves with effective diplomatic activities in relation to our foreign partners is indispensable.

The worldwide extent of the consequences of events in Poland has an unfavorable influence on international relations. There are fears that as a consequence this may bring about a disturbance of the strategic balance between the East and the West. Hence both our allies as well as realistically thinking and responsible political circles in the West are interested in the stabilization of political life in Poland.

During the difficult months of the crisis we have once more become convinced of the key role of relations with our great neighbor, the Soviet Union. To survive the crisis, Poland has needed and still needs considerable economic assistance. We have obtained it in large measure and most quickly from the USSR, in the form of gifts, postponement of repayments, new credits, and a continuous, increased flow of raw materials and goods for the market. This is taking place despite the fact that because of our difficulties we are not fully meeting our trade obligations, which causes the USSR definite economic problems. But not all of Poland's partners have shown so much good will.

However, equally necessary with economic assistance is an understanding of the nature of the changes that are taking place in our country. No one should be surprised that the Soviet Union is observing what is presently happening in Poland with great anxiety. This anxiety ensues from the communists' many years of experience which shows that the reactionary forces are always ready to take advantage of every occasion that comes along to undermine the socialist political system. And undoubtedly the deep crisis in Poland and our internal changes create such an occasion.

In the reactions of our Soviet comrades we also see an understanding of the urgent need to improve social effectiveness in practically all fields of our life, as well as a concern that the opponents of socialism not exploit the great processes occurring in our country to implement goals that conflict with the interests of the Polish working class and the entire Polish nation. The confidence which the Soviet Union bestows on Polish communists, the working people of People's Poland, is an important factor which assists in our actions aimed at putting affairs in order inside the country and strengthening our position on the international arena.

We should not forget that a state that is all alone and is experiencing the great internal difficulties that Poland is now, would, in the modern world, be exposed to threats on its sovereignty, territorial integrity, or at the very least, to a considerable drop in international position. The history of our nation and many other nations confirms this thesis. It is precisely the system of alliances built after the war, and particularly our alliance and friendship with the USSR, that is responsible for the fact that we can conduct our transformations protected by the effective shield of the Warsaw Pact against all possible attempts at our survival as a state or our territorial possessions.

Having this in mind, the report of the Political Bureau of the PZPR Central Committee at the 11th Plenum states: "The historical experience of our nation, People's Poland, proves uncontrovertibly, that membership in the community of socialist states, our alliance with the Soviet Union, was and is the basic premise of our security, the permanence of our boundaries and peaceful development. Any tendency which in its objective consequence would threaten to impair this premise, must constitute a threat to the most vital interests of the nation."

We realize, however, that the permanence of the existing system of our alliance depends in large measure on us alone, on our internal activities, but also on the condition of our relations with our allies in these difficult months. The traditional postulate of tightening our allied connections must be reinforced in these concrete conditions by a lively, objective dialogue, and a concrete, insofar as possible at present, contribution in the implementation of many economic and political tasks which are in the common interest. This is fulfilled by the frequent meets of Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and other members of the party and state political leadership, with Secretary General Leonid Brezhnev, Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (KPZR), and leaders of other states in the socialist community, and party and government contacts at all levels. This is fulfilled also by the close cooperation of Poland, the USSR, and the remaining states in the socialist community on the international arena.

Thus the striving to maintain and strengthen the alliance, friendship and cooperation of Poland with other states in the socialist community is particularly current today. This pertains, of course, not only to the USSR, but also to other socialist partners, and first of all our two other neighbors, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic (CSRS) and the German Democratic Republic (NRD). This is especially necessary because they are particularly worried by the absence of internal stability in Poland, the direction of changes taking place in our country. And their confidence, understanding, support and assistance are extremely important as external factors guaranteeing the success of socialist renewal in Poland. This opens up a large field of action for us. We are and will continue to be active in that field, understanding today perhaps especially clearly how much in our internal development depends on the position which we occupy in the community of socialist states.

The Polish crisis has also placed new tasks before us in our relations with Western states. For many years we were expanding our contacts with them, seeking new avenues of understanding and cooperation. Today a great deal depends on whether we will be able to take advantage of what we have gained by cooperating with them, whether, in their practical activities they accept the thesis that a sovereign, strong, socialist Poland and a secure, stable and self-cooperating Europe are mutually necessary. We appeal to those forces in the West who have a good

understanding of this truth and the conclusions that ensue from it. This is not an easy task, for it requires that those circles in the West who in Polish matters would like to proceed according to the formula: "the worse, the better", or who have shown an inclination to interfere in our internal affairs, must be politically isolated.

This also requires a considerable amount of political common sense to reinforce many basic actions in mutual relations, including in economic matters. Thus far, our activities in this field have turned out to be moderately effective, and a good yardstick here may be the April Paris meeting with representatives of the governments of 15 Western states on how to reschedule the Polish debt.

Finally, this requires constant reminding that adding to the tensions in our country and around it, and particularly an attempt to treat Polish affairs in the broad context of East-West relations, or to set Poland against its allies, cannot serve the well-conceived interests of Europe as a whole, and will certainly damage Poland directly.

Thus the continuation of dialogue and the development of mutually advantageous cooperation, by Poland, with the Western signatories to the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), and also with other developed capitalist countries, gives us concrete benefits in the extremely complicated situation in which our country has found itself.

However, with the appearance of a new factor constituting a threat to the safe development of Poland, which is, without a doubt, our internal crisis, the other basic negative factors affecting our position in this field have not disappeared. Some of them are appearing with unprecedented force. We refer here, of course, to such threats to the safety of all European states and the world, including Poland, as the practically unrestrained arms race, the lack of military detente, and also the policy of many influential circles in the NATO states which see deceptive political advantages in advocating armaments, and attempts to talk with the East, and particularly the USSR, "from a position of strength".

We have begun the 1980's without a ratified SALT II treaty, burdened by armaments decisions made at the NATO Council session in Washington in 1978 and in Brussels in 1979, which provided that a new generation of American nuclear-missile weapons will be located in Europe. In the generally worsened political atmosphere, talks between the USSR and the United States on the subject of disarmament and security have been halted and there is almost an impasse in all multilateral armaments negotiations. The political course taken by the Reagan administration is disturbing because much of what it proclaims and does is a direct threat to the possibility of an effective understanding between the two great powers, and without this it is difficult to visualize progress in strengthening the security and the development of cooperation in today's world.

Political tensions are being intensified by the situation in Afghanistan and around that state, by the Iraq-Iran war and the entire complex of matters related to the situation in the Persian Gulf, and by the constantly very dangerous, far from solved, conflict in the Near East. Nor is there peace in Southeast Asia, whose nations are being subjected to political and military pressures.

These negative events and facts, both in the military as well as the political sphere, if not directly then certainly indirectly, strike at Poland's interests. They make Europe and the world less secure, increase the direct costs of guaranteeing our security, and do not provide a favorable internal climate for undertaking the broadly outlined internal reforms which we are now confronting.

In the face of the dangers mentioned the importance of our active cooperation with our allies on the international arena increases; for example, for the implementation of the program for peace which has been initiated for over 10 years by successive KPZR, PZPR and other fraternal parties and concretized at the meetings of the Political Advisory Committee of Warsaw Pact States-Parties. This program originated with the consistent activities of the socialist states during the entire postwar period. It was creatively adapted to today's requirements and developed at the last, the 26th KPZR Congress. The extensive package of Soviet proposals which it contains relates to the initiatives previously put forth jointly by all member states of the Warsaw Pact during successive meetings. It was very highly evaluated in a resolution of the Ninth Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee. Poland sees it as a tremendous opportunity to heal the international situation.

In our activities and talks on the international arena we give full support to the efforts of the USSR to renew a fruitful dialogue with the United States, which in the interest of world nations should preserve the SALT process and avert the specter of a nuclear arms race from Europe. We are in favor of bringing about the signing of an understanding in the matter of arms reduction at the forum of disarmaments negotiation in Vienna. During the Madrid Meeting of the representatives of the CSCE countries, Poland put forth a joint proposal of the socialist states to call an all-European conference devoted to military detente and disarmament on our continent.

We are also traditionally active at the United Nations, concentrating, in this world organization, on problems of security and disarmament. Our activity on this forum has given us considerable influence dating back to our first postwar years of the struggle for decolonization. We are for extinguishing the many smouldering fires throughout the world by employing all of the political instruments available to the United Nations, particularly in matters relating to the situation in the Near and Middle East and in Namibia.

We support the national liberation struggle in the world, the struggle against the remnants of colonialism, and signs of neocolonialism. We are against racism in any form, and particularly against apartheid.

We believe all of these matters to be important from the standpoint of the external preconditions for our development. It is hard to make a definite division into matters that are closer or farther from our interests. The struggle for consolidating certain humanitarian and democratic principles in international relations cannot be conducted piecemeal. The international climate in which we are living is influenced, among other things, by broad, public condemnation of violence, the use of force or threat of its use, for war and making preparations for it.

We are a component part of the broad international front of political forces actively opposing all negative phenomena on the international arena. In a closely connected, interdependent world, our sense of security is conditioned on whether somewhere the fundamental rights of nations and standards of international behavior are not being violated, or whether the foundations of political detente and cooperation in all systems of relations between states are being expanded.

The intellectual front in world politics comprises many countries of a socialist orientation, members of a movement of uncommitted countries, and also the ever-more realistically thinking political forces in the Western states. For years we have been developing productive contacts and cooperation with them. This is also occurring now, in the particularly difficult moments which political detente is experiencing in East-West relations. Our political dialogue with France, the United States, and the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), and also numerous other West European states, is aimed at searching for not what divides but what joins, at advocating joint actions strengthening the not-so-slight, after all, achievement of detente in Europe.

Our dialogue with the Apostolic See occupies a special place in our activities in this area. Pope John Paul II, just as his immediate predecessors, has committed the authority of the Catholic Church, and his own personal influence, in the struggle for peace. He has thus become the natural ally of all forces and nations going in this same direction.

The vast complex of matters related to security does not, of course, exhaust the list of needs in our relations with foreign countries. At present there is no field of social development in Poland, as in most other countries of the world, which could get along without expanded foreign contacts. This applies to our economy, science and technology, culture and education. The broad, worldwide connections in these fields give too many favorable occasions for cooperation than could be effectively developed in total or relative isolation. Our policy for years has been characterized by an extremely open approach to broad, diverse cooperation with all countries of the world, although, and we admit this self-critically, sometime we have not been consistent enough and sometimes our intentions exceeded our capabilities.

CEMA is the basis of our economic development. Therefore, we are deeply interested in constant, well-calculated, progress in economic integration within the framework of this grouping. We realize that, burdened by our problems, to some degree we complicate the activities of CEMA. But our political willingness to be an active, effective and valuable participant remains unchanged. Insofar as we are able to, we are even now fulfilling this task. A socialist Poland, reformed and economically strong as a result of socialist renewal, will be a tower of strength for the economic potential of the socialist states. In anticipation of this favorable period, we are making an effort to safeguard our interests in CEMA; we are also trying to minimize the losses which other member states are suffering due to our failure to meet the obligations of our agreements.

Our economic relations with the West have expanded greatly in past years. They are being overshadowed now, however, by the state of our indebtedness resulting from serious mistakes in economic policy, including licensing policy. But I believe that among the reasonable people in our country there should be no misunderstanding.

which would confuse the principle of scientific-technical cooperation with the West with the extreme inefficiency with which this policy was implemented by the previous leaderships. Almost the whole world takes advantage of foreign financing, and the whole world actively participates in scientific-technical exchange. The first provides the forces for development, the second determines its quality. The abandonment of this factor of development would sentence us to a slow but inevitable slide to the bottom of the list of developed states.

In the difficult circumstances in which we find ourselves, we need, first of all, to stabilize our economy and free ourselves from the huge indebtedness. This means that it will be necessary for us to continue, on a considerable more effective basis than thus far, a policy of maintaining and developing financial and technological connections with foreign countries in the future. The process of qualitative reconstruction of our industry must be continued. Our economic diplomacy must provide favorable conditions for such a continuation, primarily within the framework of CEMA, but also in contacts with individual Western states, with EEC, GATT and other Western economic and financial institutions of a global scope.

Finally, the matter of economic cooperation with the developing states. This is a typical field, in which, despite correct assumptions, progress for years has been barely perceptible. We are not taking full advantage of the obvious political aktivs which we have had in these states. And these contacts are increasingly more valuable, for a large group of these states have achieved a considerable level of development, to say nothing about their export capabilities in the field of raw materials and some types of food. So in this field, too, we need to more definitely continue the policy line that has already been prescribed, taking into account, of course, the needs of these countries and their aspirations for accelerated development.

9295

CSO: 2600/456

MEASURES FOR IMPROVING PARTY WORK ON CENTRAL, LOCAL LEVELS

Bucharest MUNCA DE PARTID in Romanian Mar 82 pp 6-11

[Unsigned article: "Measures of Great Principled Significance for the Improvement of Party Work at the Central and Local Level"]

[Text] The growth in the volume and complexity of the tasks stemming from the current five year plan and the carrying out of the objectives of the new agricultural revolution necessarily involve the improvement of the activities of all party organs and organizations and, first of all, those in the villages.

Under current conditions, new measures are necessary, in accordance with the directives of the secretary general of the party, comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to provide a firm, exacting and permanent control in all the sectors of social affairs, to improve the responsibility and competency of the aktiv and all communists and to most judiciously use forces for the purpose of better covering problems and all areas and sectors for the optimum achievement of the decisions of the 12th Congress and the tasks stemming from the documents of the November 1981 plenary session of the Central Committee [CC] and of the joint working session of the RCP CC and the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development of February of this year.

To this end, the Political Executive Committee of the party's CC has recently adopted a group of political and organizational measures designed to lead to the improvement of reviewing the fulfillment of decisions, the development of activities on public bases, the amplification of the ties of the party organs and organizations with the workers and the more powerful intensification and growth of the efficiency of mass political and cultural-educational work.

Thus, according to the decisions, a group of public instructors belonging to the RCP CC will be created at the CC level who will be assigned to the counties in order to assist the county committees in the organization and review of the fulfillment of party and state decisions and the implementation of measures dedicated to the improvement of political and organizational activities in the villages.

Similarly, groups of public instructors will operate within the CC sections that will be concerned with the specific problems of the sections and will be assigned to counties, enterprises, agricultural units and institutes by type of problem or by fields of activity. These groups will go out into the field in the counties, municipalities, cities, towns and industrial and agrarian units for 5-6 days each month, normally.

The CC public instructors and those of the RCP CC sections will be recruited from the ranks of the RCP CC members, secretaries of the party committees in large enterprises and the ministries and activists in the central organs, as well as other communists having rich political and organizational experiences and a thorough ideological and professional training.

The RCP CC public instructors and those of the sections will be instructed along with the CC apparatus, within the framework of the same unified program, and they will monthly present reports about the guidance, assistance and review work carried out in the counties, enterprises, institutes and agricultural units.

Similar measures will be taken at the local party organ level. Thus, the decision calls for all county committees to create groups of public instructors to guide party work in the villages. These groups will be assigned one to each town, while for larger towns there will be two.

These people will be recruited from the ranks of RCP CC members located in the counties, members of the party committees, other cadres having responsibilities, secretaries of the party committees in enterprises, deputy secretaries and secretaries of base organizations. Similarly, groups of public instructors will be created within each county party committee section that will be used according to the specific nature and attributes of each section.

The public instructors will regularly, at least 1-2 days each week, go out into their assigned towns and villages where they will assist the party, mass and public organs and organizations and the leaderships of agricultural units, institutes, schools and other economic units in the organization of political and organizational work in order to implement the decisions of the 12th Congress of the party and carry out the objectives of the new agricultural revolution and in order to have the ever more accentuated growth in animal and crop production, to use the land as judiciously as possible, to fully create the state fund and to increase economic efficiency in all sectors of activity.

The public instructors will be trained monthly, along with the party apparatus, within the same training program by the secretariat of the county party committee.

For their part, the municipal and city committees will create groups of public instructors to guide and review the base organizations in enterprises, institutes, schools and housing complexes, assigning, on the average, one to two base organizations to each instructor.

Within the county party committees, groups of four to six party activists and salaried territorial instructors will be created that will operate in the organizational sections to review and guide party work and affairs in towns and villages. These groups will give priority attention to providing a firm, exacting and permanent party review, closely and consistently pursuing the direct fulfillment of party decisions and state laws, covering all the areas and problems that currently crop up in agriculture and other branches of the national economy and

carrying out political-educational work among the masses and organizing the internal activities of the party organs and organizations in strict accordance with the statutory norms and instructions of the RCP CC.

Each quarter, the county committee secretariats will approve special activity programs for these groups of instructors.

Within the group of measures established by the RCP CC Political Executive Committee, special attention is given to the party aktiv, which will have to be more systematically and more broadly attracted to the elaboration of decisions and to the follow-up of their fulfillment, and to the entire leadership process. To do this, the county, municipal, city and town committees and the committees in enterprises, institutes and agricultural units received the task that, immediately after the reporting and election assemblies and conferences, they will review their party aktiv, add to it and broaden it with the best party committee secretaries, base organization bureau secretaries, deputy secretaries, other members of the party committees and bureaus and other cadres having rich experiences in party work and a thorough political and professional training.

After each RCP CC plenary session, the county committees will organize meetings of the aktiv in which the first secretaries will make a speech regarding the content of the problems that have been dealt with and specific measures will be adopted stemming from the decisions taken by the CC and the directives of the party secretary general, which must be discussed with the masses. The rule has been introduced that we must organize studies and seminars on party decisions and laws and on the guidelines and directives issued by the party secretary general, comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, involving the RCP CC section apparatus and the county party committee apparatus. The seminars will be led by the RCP CC secretaries, the section chiefs and the secretaries of the county party committees.

In order to more strongly guide party work towards production and social-cultural units and in order to more firmly move the center of gravity of this work into the field where the fate of decisions is decided, each month the county party committees will draw up plans for activists to go out into the organizations and they will follow up on how these plans are respected.

The members of the county committee bureaus, as well as the activists in their apparatuses, will participate monthly in at least: one to two base organization meetings, of which one or two will be in the villages; one or two bureau sessions and plenary sessions of the municipal, city or town committee or in the enterprises and institutes; two to three sessions of the workers' councils; and they will give one or two speeches before workers' collectives.

The members of the county committee bureaus, and first of all the secretaries, and the activists of the party apparatus will have to participate monthly in at least one training session that takes place in the municipalities, cities, towns and large industrial units, directly helping in their good preparation and organization.

The county party committees will take measures so that the organizational sections will schedule the assignment of all the forces available to the party organ - the members of the bureau and the party apparatus and other activists - and will pursue the manner in which each person fulfills the tasks entrusted to him. The organizational sections will report each month to the county committee secretariat regarding the manner in which programs were implemented for judiciously using the forces of the county party organ.

Everywhere there must be adherence to the statutory measure whereby each activist must report before the collective to which he belongs, at least once per month, regarding the manner in which he worked for discharge the tasks entrusted to him, and, when there is cause, to take measures against those who do not do their duty.

In order to strengthen the party's leadership of economic activities at the level of the enterprises, the councils for workers' review of economic and social activities will be moved from the trade unions to the direct subordination of the party committees in these units, with the presidents of these councils becoming the deputy secretary for economic affairs.

The rule will be introduced whereby the activities carried out by the leadership cadres in the economic and social units in order to fulfill the tasks entrusted to them will be analyzed, prior to the workers' general assemblies, in the party organizations, where a decision will be taken regarding each cadre whether he should or should not be recommended for confirmation or reconfirmation in his position by the workers' general assembly.

The county and Bucharest municipal party committees will take measures so that all agricultural production cooperatives and state agricultural enterprises, especially those with recovery programs, will be taken in under the patronage of large industrial enterprises, giving them all the necessary assistance to improve activities, to resolve certain difficult problems facing the agricultural units, to ensure their profitability and to have their participation to a greater degree in the achievement of the state's centralized fund.

Some of the measures adopted by the party leadership calls for ensuring a more systematic review and guidance for the activities of mass and public organizations, as well as the improvement of their own work. Thus, it has been established that the RCP CC Secretariat will analyze, at least once each semester, different aspects of their work, on the basis of a program approved at the beginning of each year.

With regards to the secretariats of the county, municipal and city committees, at least once each quarter they will listen to reports made by the leaderships of mass organizations, they will analyze their activities and they will issue appropriate directives.

For the purpose of improving the work style and methods of the mass organizations, the Executive Bureau of the Central Council of the General Union of Trade Unions,

the Secretariat of the Union of Communist Youth CC and the Executive Bureau of the National Women's Council were directed to take measures to create their own groups of public instructors, which will be trained just like the salaried activists. The county, municipal and city leadership organs of the trade unions, the Union of Communist Youth and the women's organizations will proceed in a similar manner in taking measures to create groups of public instructors that will operate alongside these organizations. The training of these public instructors will be carried out just like that for the salaried aktiv.

In working to improve the level of organizational work, the party leadership has, at the same time, adopted a series of measures to stimulate ideological and political-educational activities.

Thus, according to the decisions, at the CC level the RCP CC Group of Propagandists will be created, composed of members of the RCP CC, members of the Central Auditing Commission, members of the Party Central Collegium and cadres with responsible jobs in the central party apparatus, in the ministries and other central state institutes and in mass and public organizations.

The RCP CC propagandists will carry out their activities on the basis of subjects outlined by the party leadership and priority propaganda subjects in conferences approved annually by the RCP CC Secretariat.

In order to give permanent assistance to the county party committees in ideological activities, three to four RCP CC propagandists will be assigned to each county. These people will go out into the counties monthly for 5 to 7 days, will help the county party committees in the organization and carrying out of political-educational work and in the periodical training of the party apparatus and aktiv, the mass and public organizations and other propagandists, will make speeches and will give answers to questions regarding the domestic and foreign policies of our party and state while standing before the workers in enterprises and agricultural units and students.

The training of CC propagandists will be accomplished quarterly, at the time of the unified training of the apparatus, by having them participate in the conferences organized at the RCP CC involving the base aktiv from different fields of activity, as well as in training conducted by the RCP CC sections, by field of activity, whenever it is considered necessary.

These groups of propagandists will be created at the level of the county party committees and the Bucharest Municipal Party Committee. The county party committee group of propagandists will contain members of the county party committee, activists from the party and state apparatuses, workers, foremen and technicians, as well as other cadres having a high party awareness and a thorough political and professional training.

Training for the county party committee group of propagandists will be done monthly by the first secretary, the secretaries of the county committee and

other cadres with responsible jobs, providing an adequate training for the propagandists assigned to guide the political-ideological training in the villages.

The composition of the group of propagandists will be approved annually by the county party committee secretariat, at the same time as the analysis of its activities is conducted.

Under similar conditions, groups of propagandists will be created in the municipal and city party committees, as well as in the sector party committees in the municipality of Bucharest.

County party committee propagandists, a number of propagandists from the municipalities and cities and other cadres having a thorough ideological training will be assigned to political-ideological education circles in the villages in order to directly assist their activities. The propagandists assigned to these circles will present speeches, will answer questions, will lead discussions and will help other propagandists in getting those persons taking courses to clarify and master the problems being studied.

The work of the propagandists assigned to assist the activities of the political-ideological education circles in the villages will be analyzed each semester by the county party committee secretariat.

Alongside each party committee in industrial enterprises and agricultural units and institutes, a Commission of Propagandists and Agitators will be created, composed of 9 to 15 members. Members of the party committee, cadres who have tasks in the field of political-educational activities, workers, foremen and technicians, as well as other cadres having a thorough political and professional training, will take part in these commissions. The activities of the commissions will be headed by the deputy secretaries for propaganda affairs in the party committees.

On the basis of a unified program approved monthly by the party committee, the commissions will coordinate the activities of the propagandists and agitators, will ensure their monthly training and will initiate systematic actions for the discussion of party and state decisions that appear during that month.

The commission members will direct participate in the preparation and carrying out of political-ideological activities and in the review of the carrying out of political-ideological education, will present speeches and will give answers to questions regarding problems of domestic and international policies.

At the time of the creation of the commissions of propagandists and agitators, the current commissions for party training alongside these party committees will cease their activities.

The composition of the propagandists involved in political-ideological education, as well as the collectives of agitators, will be reviewed and improved, attracting

to this work of great responsibility those cadres who carry out their activities directly in production with prestige and authority and who, through their work and behavior, constitute an example for the entire collective and are capable of militating with exigency and revolutionary combativeness for the establishment of a climate of order and discipline at each place of work and for the exemplary implementation of party decisions and the laws of the country. The Council of Socialist Culture and Education will examine and present to the party leadership measures regarding the improvement of the activities of cultural centers, clubs, cultural houses, libraries, museums and other cultural organizations, pursuing the placement of these activities to a greater degree on public bases and the self-financing of all units.

Commissions for various types of problems will be created in the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, in the territorial committees for socialist culture and education and in the cultural organizations in the cities and villages, and groups of public instructors will be created who will be selected from the ranks of the members of these organizations, the people involved in culture and art, the people who create these works and the activists in the cultural institutes and organisms. This public aktiv will be assigned to cultural organizations and to localities in order to coordinate and guide the cultural-educational activities among the ranks of the workers and the mass creative work, as well as the other actions within the framework of the "Song of Romania" National Festival.

The members of the councils of political education and socialist culture and the activists in the field of propaganda in the county, municipal and city party committees, within the framework of their obligations and tasks, will be directly responsible for, together with the party committees, the political-ideological and cultural-educational activities in two to three towns (the activists in the municipal and city party committees will be assigned to towns located close to the these municipalities and cities).

The activists assigned to towns will report each month regarding the fulfillment of their tasks at the time of the training for the party apparatus.

In order to improve the unified coordination of all ideological and political-educational work, the county, municipal and city councils of political education and socialist culture will draw up their semester activities programs, while the town councils will draw up quarterly programs. Each month, the councils of political education and socialist culture, with participation from the representatives of mass and public organizations, as well as cultural institutions, will analyze the manner in which actions were achieved from the unified program and will establish the measures that are to be undertaken to improve these actions.

In industrial, construction, transportation and public service enterprises, agricultural units and institutes, under the guidance of the party organs, the mass and public organizations will draw up each quarter unified programs for political-educational and cultural-artistic activities. In addition to

joint actions, the program will also contain activities specific to each mass and public organization. These programs will be approved by the party organs in these units.

Each semester, the county, municipal, city and town councils of political education and socialist culture will analyze the content of the programs of the cultural centers, clubs, cultural houses, libraries and museums, the manner in which the leadership councils of these institutions have fulfilled their attributes and tasks and their contributions to strengthening revolutionary spirit, order and discipline among the ranks of the workers.

The party and trade union organizations, the Union of Communist Youth organizations, the women's organizations, the organizations of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization, the workers' councils and the other educational factors will involve the propagandists, agitators, order and discipline teams, work and education brigades and cadres having leadership positions to a greater degree in popularizing party decisions and the laws of the country, cultivating the principles and norms of socialist ethics and equity and promoting socialist, revolutionary humanism, as well as in discussing the negative manifestations in the work and life of certain people and in establishing order and discipline and responsibility in the exemplary fulfillment of their tasks at their place of work.

In order to improve political-educational and cultural-artistic activities within the framework of the "Song of Romania" National Festival, the county and Bucharest municipal socialist culture and educational committees will ensure that the professional show institutes and the branches of the artists union will visit certain cultural centers, clubs and cultural houses, as well as amateur theater, musical and dance groups, and the cadres from these units will be assigned to cultural organizations in order to directly help them at least 4 days each month.

The county party committees will annually analyze the cultural-artistic activities carried out by the party, mass and public organs and organizations and by the institutes of culture and art, establishing measures to improve the content of these activities and increase their efficiency. The socialist culture and education committees, the mass and public organizations and the leadership councils of the cultural institutes and organizations will report each semester before the party organs regarding the manner in which they are working to fulfill the unified programs in the area of political and cultural-educational activities, and, at this time, they will establish measures to continue to improve the work within the framework of these organisms.

The institutes of higher education and the departments in them will visit the high schools in the cities, and the high schools in the cities will visit the general schools with grades I-VIII and I-X in the towns and villages.

The university teaching cadres, scientific researchers and the professors in high schools in the cities, especially in the subjects of Romanian language,

mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, technical drawing and the specialized subjects, will go out into the high schools and schools to be visited at least twice each month, for 1 day at a time. The university teaching cadres and the scientific researchers will carry out teaching activities and will directly participate in improving the content of lessons, laboratory projects and other practical projects, in improving the training of local teaching cadres and in carrying out activities of the various and technical-applied circles, as well as in guiding the scientific research of the teaching staff. The high school professors from the cities will teach lessons, will carry out laboratory projects and other practical projects and will lead various and technical-applied circles of students, courses or other forms of improving the training of local teaching cadres.

The activities that they will carry out in the educational units that are to be visited will be part of the established norms for the teaching cadres in higher education and high schools in the cities and for the scientific researchers who receive these tasks.

In the annual evaluation on teaching cadres and scientific researchers, the leadership councils and professorial councils in the high schools and departments and the senates in the institutes of higher education will keep in mind the contributions of these persons to the proper conduct of the instructional-educational process in the units that were visited.

The county and Bucharest municipal councils of education and learning will coordinate the visits to school units and will report quarterly to the party organs regarding the manner in which these actions were carried out.

The measures adopted by the Political Executive Committee, at the initiative of comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, have special significance for the improvement of political and organizational work at all levels. Their consistent implementation will contribute, without a doubt, to raising the leading political role of the party and all its organs and organizations to new levels of efficiency and to qualitatively superior heights and to accelerating the entire process of building a new order in our country.

PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF PARTY WORK WITH YOUTH

Bucharest MUNCA DE PARTID in Romanian Mar 82 pp 12-15

[Unsigned article: "The Improvement of Organizational and Educational Activities Among the Ranks of School and University Youth"]

[Text] "We need builders of socialism and communism, citizens who are masters of their craft and the most advanced science and technology, as well as the revolutionary concept about the world," comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stresses. "We need people who will know that everything that is accomplished serves the well-being and happiness of the people and to ensure the independence, sovereignty and freedom of our country." The development of young people under the sign of these requirements has proven to be, throughout the years, one of the major educational goals recorded in our party's political programs. The measures recently adopted by the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee [CC] regarding the improvement of political-educational and organizational activities among the ranks of the youth in educational units clearly reflect precisely this constant concern for the complex, revolutionary development and the work and life of the younger generation in our country.

The distinct characteristic of the measures established for the purpose of fulfilling the directives issued by comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at a qualitatively superior level regarding the achievement of a unified process to develop and educate the younger generation is represented by the efforts to permanently strengthen, under the leadership of the party organs and organizations, the cooperation between the Ministry of Education and Training, the Union of Communist Youth [UCY] CC, the Council of the Union of Communist Student Associations in Romania, the National Council of the Organization of Pioneers and the children's, youth and student organizations, and the educational organs and other educational factors so as to ensure a more accentuated continuity in educational work and the responsible and active participation of all teaching cadres in all activities in each education unit.

Thus, in the center of all existing efforts in the schools and departments we must place the pre-schoolers', young students' and students' understanding of our party's and state's ideology and domestic and foreign policies, the thorough mastery of the works of comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the knowledge of his scientific and creative contributions to the development of the revolutionary theories and practices of socialist construction. This objective creates a broad field of activities

for the party, youth and children's organs and organizations, for the teaching cadres and for all those charged with attributes in the complex process of moulding the socialist awareness of young people.

The instructional and political-educational actions involving children, young students and students, pursuing the more careful planting of certain profound revolutionary convictions in the awareness and soul of the youth, and the more skillful transformation of knowledge into a lasting instrument for social-political and scientific options and for participation are designed to directly contribute to the cultivation of love and profound devotion to the party and respect and appreciation for the glorious traditions of the Romanian people, the working class and the Romanian Communist Party. There should be a much better knowledge of the fascinating, heroic history of the years of building socialism in our country and the shining successes obtained by the people during period since the country has been led by comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

A principal direction in achieving the continuity of developmental activities is represented by the strengthening of the educational process through work and for work involving the children, young students and students and the development, right from a very tender age, among their ranks of the cult of work and the desire and love for creating material and spiritual goods, as the sole means of improving and expressing the human personality.

In promoting a broad view of the educational process in the spirit of work, special attention will be given to developing the young people's economic thinking and concern for national property, for the rational administration of all the country's resources with maximum responsibility and for the balanced development of the national economy.

Beginning with comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's evaluation, which states that the young students' and students' "principal duty to the country" is obtaining the best possible results in education, there is stress on the fundamental concern of providing a thorough professional training to the younger generation on the basis of the newest advances in science and technology and human knowledge, in full agreement with the requirements for the development of the country.

All developmental factors, militating in a sustained manner for the infusion of certain solid scientific convictions, by means of instructional-training and educational activities, that are capable of helping the young people to correctly interpret phenomena in nature and society and actively combat mystical concepts, have the duty to place our party's revolutionary philosophy - dialectical and historical materialism - at the basis of the efforts that they undertake. Special stress must be placed on the knowledge, mastery and implementation of the principles of socialist ethics and equity and the country's laws and on the strengthening of order and discipline, firmly respecting the norms of behavior in school, the family and society.

The fulfillment of the major educational objectives along such lines as established by the party leadership and comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, requires the promotion

of a revolutionary, combative spirit in all the work of the youth, children and student organs and organizations and the growth of responsibility among the youth cadres in honoring the tasks entrusted to them by the party.

In order to meet these major requirements, a series of organizational measures were established to improve the structure and content of the "Falcons of the Country" organizations, the pioneer organizations and the UCY organizations in the schools, high schools and vocational schools.

Thus, the "Falcons of the Country" organization will be created at the level of each school, being composed of groups of falcons of the country from grade I and groups from the kindergartens subordinate to these schools. Similarly, the following were instituted: at the level of each group of falcons, there will be the position of group commander, filled by a falcon of the country for the period of 1 year; a commander-instructor, designated from the ranks of the best pioneers in grades V-VIII, who will be helped by three to five other pioneers in organizing and carrying out activities with the falcons; a guide for the "Falcons of the Country" organization, filled by the kindergarten teachers and the grade I teachers in the school. The party cadres and the cadres of the UCY organization having experience, teachers, retired professors, women's committees and those who work in the medical care field, especially in the villages, have important duties in helping the guides in the "Falcons of the Country" organization at the group level.

The new regulations confer an adequate framework to unifying the efforts to coordinate the activities of the "Falcons of the Country" organization at the level of the schools by creating the Commission of the "Falcons of the Country" Organization, which includes: the commander-instructors for the pioneers, teachers and professors, the pioneer commander-instructors for the falcons, representatives from the UCY organizations and the women's committees and parents. The president of this commission is a faculty member who also holds the position of deputy commander-instructor of the pioneer unit in the school.

For the purpose of increasing the educational influence of the pioneer organization on the children, it was established that, in addition to the pioneers, all children between the ages of 7 and 14 will be included in the activities of this organization until they acquire the qualities of being a pioneer, with this group wearing the pioneer uniform, but without the tie and insignia. Similarly, it was decided that pioneers who reach 14 years of age and are accepted into the UCY will continue to carry out their activities in the pioneers, until they graduate from grade VIII. In order to strengthen the schools' responsibilities in the revolutionary education of the children, the commander-instructor of the pioneer units in the school will be a faculty member and a member of the party or UCY who fills the position of deputy director for educational work.

The provision of a powerful blending of educational efforts and certain special qualitative efforts is also pursued through improvements of an organizational nature that involve the UCY organizations in education. Thus, it was established that the position of instructor of the UCY organization would be created at the

level of each UCY organization in the classes in schools, high schools and vocational schools, with the position to be filled by the master teacher of each class. Similarly, the guide for the UCY organization in the education unit will be a faculty member, who is a party member, who will also fill the position of deputy director for educational work.

For the purpose of improving educational activities with the young students in the villages, it was established that a UCY organization for young students, subordinate to the town committees of the UCY, would be created at the level of the education units in the rural areas.

The UCY organizations have increased responsibilities in all fields through the measures designed to create the opportunities for all young people between 14 and 30 years of age to be included in the organization's activities, if they are not already members, as associate-members of the UCY, a membership acquired upon request and with the approval of the general assembly of the UCY organization and which confers the same rights and duties as UCY members, with the exception of the right to elect and be elected to the leadership organs of the UCY.

In this context, there is separate significance in the UCY obligation to be concerned for preparing and recommending its best members, including those over the age of 26 who are still members, to be accepted into the ranks of the party.

So that the measures adopted and the improved organizational structures will fully contribute to the improvement of the educational process in the pre-school, school, high school and higher education institutes, new ways and means were established for the party organs and organizations to more directly and effectively exercise specific leadership and guidance over the activities of the children's and youth organizations. Thus, each month the UCY CC, the Council of the Union of Communist Student Associations in Romania and the National Council of Pioneers Organizations will present reports to the RCP CC Secretariat regarding the activities that have been carried out. Similar reporting will also be done at the county, municipal and city levels. The county, municipal, city and town party committees have the obligation to analyze, at least once each year, in plenary sessions or sessions of the bureau of these organs the manner in which the children's, youth and students' organizations fulfill their tasks and attributes, together with the educational organs at the appropriate levels. Each year, the bureaus of the county, municipal, city and town party committees must examine the activities of the party organs and organizations in the education units. A more substantial contribution to strengthening the role of the party organs and organizations in this area must be made by the analyses conducted by them each quarter in the schools and each semester in the departments regarding the efforts of the collective leadership organs, the teaching cadres and the children's, youth and students' organizations for the optimum conduct of all activities for the revolutionary development of the young people.

Review and guidance activities will also continuously be improved by at least twice annual meetings of the first secretaries, secretaries and members of the

bureaus of the county, municipal, city and town party committees with the aktivs of the children's, UCY and students' organizations and the leaderships of the education units; assigning members of the party organs at the territorial level to schools, high schools and institutes of higher education, with the larger units being covered by secretaries of the county and municipal party committees, while the link with the party committees at university centers being directly maintained by the first secretaries of the county party committees. At the county party committees, the current guidance to the falcons organizations, the pioneers, the UCY and the students' organizations will be accomplished directly by the secretaries for organizational affairs.

The assistance from the party organs and organizations will be expressed ever more concretely by implementing the measures regarding the selection, preparation and periodic training of those cadres designated to fulfill different attributes in the leadership of falcon, pioneer and UCY organizations.

8724

CS0: 2700

ROLE OF PARTY IN ELIMINATING SHORTCOMINGS IN MINING SECTOR

Bucharest MUNCA DE PARTID in Romanian Mar 82 pp 43-45

[Article by Viorel Faur, first secretary of the Petrosani Municipal Party Committee in Hunedoara County: "A Full Commitment of All Forces to Recover the Value of Compensation Payments";

[Text] The stirring call addressed by comrade Nicolae Ceauseacu, the country's honorary miner, at the plenary session of the RCP Central Committee in November 1981, to all the workers who work in the depths of the coalfields in the country had far-reaching echoes among the ranks of the miners in the Jiu Valley, starting a broad competition in which self-overfulfillment constitutes a concern of the first order for everyone. "Do everything, dear comrades, to respond to the requirements of the entire nation and provide to the greatest possible degree the necessary amounts of energy and raw materials to our national economy and to the people!", stressed the secretary general of the party.

The conclusive expression of the Jiu Valley miners' decision to respond through their work to the ardent call made by the party secretary general constitutes a commitment to give the country 100,000 tons of coking and energy coal above the plan provisions. It is, in fact, the lasting support of the Jiu Valley miners' contribution to recovering the value of the compensations paid to the workers to increase their salaries, the entitlements for children and pensions. And, the truth outlined by comrade Nicolae Ceauseacu at the plenary session of the RCP Central Committee in November 1981 and at the meeting with the party and state aktiv in Brasov, which stated that the coal production plan, as well as the plans for petroleum and ores, must be considered the minimum level, opened in a practical sense an unlimited field of activities for the party organs and organizations. In light of this, we felt that the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan tasks by each group, sector, shift and enterprise represent, without a doubt, one of the basic conditions for increasing the contribution to the development of our own base of raw and energy materials. For that reason, we have given priority to our efforts to create certain ample systems for the daily follow-up and review of production task achievements, making a more judicious assignment of the members of the bureau of the municipal party committee and the basic cadres of the aktiv in the enterprises and sectors. In our proposal to give a differentiated support, naturally, from the beginning of the year, the most competent cadres were concentrated in those mines that were last year confronted with certain difficulties in

achieving their coal production and in those sectors where problems that influence the regular fulfillment of the plan and obtaining the scheduled increases were of a greater complexity.

By using this system of follow-ups, we have the possibility of effectively understanding the fulfillment of the plan, of identifying certain negative trends, of discovering significant capability reserves by comparing the results obtained by the mining units from one day to the next and even of forecasting the results of concluding the 10-day and monthly periods. Thus, we could learn, at any given moment, that difficulties and shortcomings are localized in the same or nearly the same units, causing us to strengthen the assistance given to these units and to give them a better efficiency. And, the only way to fulfill such a desire is to project it into the mines to those work groups that had the greatest difficulties, where there actually were trouble spots. At the Aninosasa Mining Enterprise, for example, a significant unit in the achievement of the plan and pledge this year and where there were shortcomings, we detached a group of activists having the mission to help the party committee organize specific actions designed to lead to the creation of a climate of high order and discipline at each place of work. At the same time, municipal party committee bureau involved specialists from the Vales Jiului Mining Combine who were tasked to go into the mine and to examine on-the-scene the causes that generated the negative state of affairs, staying to work shoulder-to-shoulder with the miners and the technical-engineering personnel in the enterprise until they could find definitive solutions to the problems.

By virtue of the truth, which states that the day-to-day growth in coal production is in a direct relationship with the status of discipline and with the degree of the workers' awareness, and by drawing lessons from the situation existing at the Aninosasa Mining Enterprise, the municipal party committee bureau extended the analysis to all the units in the Valley, involving the city party committees and the trade union councils. Thus, a valuable initiative was born that proved to have an extremely positive influence upon the awareness and responsibilities of the miners and the development of internal convictions and upon the need for each person's and everyone's contribution to the accelerated growth of production. Entitled "The Workers' Judgment", this initiative, which opens broad possibilities for expressing the role of the work collective and for achieving worker self-management, shows the true reserves for the fuller use of work time and for the growth in the number of jobs in the coal mines. In the meeting halls, ad-hoc discussions are organized before all the workers of an entire shift on the causes of indiscipline and, especially, their consequences for the fulfillment of the plan and for adherence to the pledges, with the workers' opinion being very prompt, severe and intolerant. In the end, the work group decides upon the measures deserved by those involved as well as itself shortcomings, if any, in the work collective that caused the difficulties.

Actual investigations and discussions have shown the still great differences that are being recorded in the achievement of efficiency in jobs between enterprises and even within the same enterprises and between sectors and brigades.

Aware of the fact that this represents significant reserves to increase coal production, the municipal party committee bureau is closely pursuing things so that in each enterprise and sector there will be a general progress and the ambition of each miner will be cultivated not only to meet the norms, but also to obtain significant increases at the highest levels of efficiency that are obtained by the outstanding brigades. This is so because, if the Lupeni, Vulcan and Uricani mining enterprises achieve a high productivity at each coal mining job - from this point of view constituting reference points, the Livezeni, Dilja and Lonea mining enterprises obtain a level of productivity of three to five tons of coal below those levels. Just as, even in those units that are involved in competition to increase efficiency at each job, there are differences that are equally as great and unjustified. Specifically, at the Lupeni Mining Enterprise, if in sectors IV, V and VI there is a productivity of up to 12 tons per post per day, in other sectors they achieve only five to six tons. Despite the fact that this reality was obvious, some party committees were satisfied to uncover these discrepancies without being decisively involved in eliminating them, while others were purely and simply ignored. For us, however, it was certain that without combining the efforts of everyone, the party organizations and the workers' councils the promises could not be created needed to wipe out these significant differences and to ensure a general progress in work. Since the causes were different from one mine to the next, adequate measures were adopted regarding the strengthening of the work groups with miners who were communists with a high professional training, good work and production organizers with a developed spirit of initiative, the homogenizing of brigades and shifts and the managing of some of these groups by technical-engineering personnel.

One concern with multiple implications for the growth of production in the coal mines involved the continued improvement of vocational training and the permanent enrichment of the technical knowledge for handling and mastering the highly complex equipment in the mines. In this regard, the forms of training which we have called upon are different, reflecting their level of training, both for the requirements of the miners and for production. For those miners who do not succeed in meeting the norms, special courses were reopened and organized at the mine-schools. For those who are constantly at the limits of fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan, courses were started to improve professional training and for multi-skill training.

An important moment in understanding and extending the experiences acquired in this and in stimulating the efforts of self-overfulfillment was the recent conference organized by the municipal party committee bureau, together with the leadership of the Valea Jiului Mining Combine and the union of trade unions in this branch, on the subject "Socialist Competition - An Important Factor in the Achievement and Overfulfillment of Economic-Social Tasks and Increasing Contributions to the Development of Our Own Base of Energy Raw Materials". On this occasion, the brigade, sector and enterprise - all from the Lupeni mine - which recorded the greatest increases in production, becoming the standard, presented the methods used and the path traveled, as well as what they propose

to continue to do to consolidate and exceed their own records. For their part, the participants expressed their opinions regarding the work methods that they will use and the conditions that should be created in order to close in on the performances obtained by the "top" units.

In ensuring the growth of the Jiu Valley miners' contribution to gaining the country's energy independence and keeping in mind the non-circumstantial nature of this objective, concomitantly with obtaining certain immediate results the municipal party committee bureau is trying hard to cultivate responsibility for the thorough preparation of an activity of a broad perspective. In this regard, it is necessary to have a political work effort so that the obsession for immediate results, as expressed in many party committees and leaderships, will be equally present and tenacious when we are talking about maintaining and consolidating these results and improving them. And, an activity exclusively aimed at ensuring the achievement of daily tasks, without looking towards the future, can generate advances with negative influences upon the use of production facilities, manpower and the quality of work. In order to avoid the difficulties that appeared last year, when concerns directed towards the preparation of future work fronts and the full achievement of the plan for opening certain new mining horizons were not in the field of vision of the party organs and organizations and the workers' councils in some mining units, separate measures were adopted right then in 1981. We are especially talking about identifying certain responsibilities for the basic cadre in the party aktiv who will pursue the fulfillment of these objectives and periodically inform the municipal party committee secretariat of the status of their achievement. Similarly, knowing the fact that in the first quarter of this year nine new mines will be put into operation, the necessary manpower was recruited and trained on-time.

Along the same lines, the municipal and city party committees developed a policy of providing certain new work fronts and the advance opening of mines in Behiceni, Lupeni-Sud and Valea de Brazil.

A significant contribution to the full use of the potential available to the mining enterprises and the existing possibilities in the Jiu Valley for increasing coal production is played by the opening, using its own forces, of the 4 place mining pits at Ciopu lui Seng. There, with the help of the county, city committee bureau, manpower and equipment were assigned that will ensure fast uncovering rates, offering, under the generic of "Ciopu lui Seng Hit Coal", 1982 edition, a broad area for expressing the spirit of worker mutual assistance and through which 1,000 tons of coal and 7,000 cubic meters of waste rock will be provided daily.

In placing a special accent on the day-to-day growth of coal production, the municipal party committee bureau did not lose sight for a moment of the concerns to improve the quality of the coal that had been extracted, knowing that, actually, this represents an important source for obtaining certain supplementary amounts of coal. Not by chance, we dedicated a special analysis to the examination of

this objective in a plenary session with the party aktiv. On this occasion, it was stressed that in 1981 some of the mining units did not stay within the planned quality indices, which resulted in the application of a correction, at the combine level, to a significant amount of coal, adding over 172 million lei to production costs.

Once again giving proof of their full adherence to the recent measures to increase salaries, state allocations for children and pensions, and their high devotion, the miners in the Jiu Valley, who are benefitting from the highest amounts of salary compensations, have decided that through new and exemplary deeds at work and the more rational use of work time and equipment they will achieve production increases that will contribute, by the end of the year, to the recovery of at least 30 million lei of the value of the compensations paid to the workers, thus exceeding their initial pledge by two percent.

8724

CSO: 2700

TASKS OF PARTY IN IMPLEMENTING REGULATIONS ON USE OF MACHINERY

Bucharest MENCA DE PARTII in Romania Mar 82 pp 70-72

[Assigned article: "Systematic Political Actions for the Firm Establishment of Order and Discipline"]

[Text] The regular and faultless operation of enterprises, factories and plants at high technical and economic parameters - the basic nucleus of the national economy - objectively requires the permanent existence of a climate of absolute order and discipline, maximum care for the proper maintenance of technical equipment and for its safety and security and for preserving the production obtained under optimum conditions - the priceless wealth of the entire nation - and a high level of exigency and revolutionary, worker awareness.

Precisely for the purpose of responding in the most adequate manner to these requirements, the Council of State adopted the Decree for the creation of certain regulations regarding the use and maintenance of installations, equipment and machinery and the strengthening of work order and discipline in those units that have continuously burning fires or that have installations which pose a high degree of danger when in use. Stemming from the requirement to regulate in a unified manner the obligations and responsibilities of the workers in these units, industrial central and ministries, this decree provides the uninterrupted operation of installations and equipment under conditions of complete safety for the purpose of achieving plan tasks, preventing and eliminating any situations that might put the workers' lives and security in danger and having the normal flow of production.

A Thorough Understanding of the Provisions of the Council of State Decree

As comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the Secretary General of the party, stresses: "The problem of order and discipline and of work responsibility must be one of the permanent, daily concerns of the workers' councils and, certainly, of the trade unions and Union of Communist Youth - as mass political organizations - and of the party, which, in each unit and throughout the entire country, has the role of the leading political force and bears the responsibility for the carrying out of all activities under good conditions."

That is why the political-educational measures that were taken by the party immediately after the appearance of this normative act in the press were fully justified

for the purpose of broadly popularizing and thoroughly and exactly discussing the provisions contained in this decree and of having the workers understand them.

In many counties, including Brasov, Caras-Severin, Dolj, Iasi, Sibiu and others, the decree was published in large runs, in brochures and in the form of bulletins, distributed and placed in the most visible places, with maximum circulation in the enterprises. At the same time, through the concern of the party committees and the bureaus of the base organizations, special displays containing extracts from the decree were made in sections and shops which individually listed the specific attributes, obligations and responsibilities of the leaders of the different work departments, the foremen and the workers.

Articles were published for the bulletin board newspapers - for the central ones and the ones in the production areas - that point out, along with the special importance of the decree, the tasks belonging to each work collective for its precise implementation. This same purpose was also served by the sustained activities of the radio stations, satirical newspapers, artistic groups, agitators and the other forms and means of political work in the enterprises, at the construction sites and in other economic units. They permanently reflect the manner in which the decree's provisions are known, intervening with the effective criticisms and proposals of the workers for the purpose of rigorously applying these provisions.

We should note, for example, the fact that the propaganda section of the Mures County Party Committee initiated a conference with the responsible persons from the radio stations in Tirgu Mures, Biharia, Arad and Timisoara for the purpose of establishing certain active means for dealing with the principal obligations contained in the decree by using the programs of these stations, including the reading and commenting on chapters and paragraphs in the decree, supplemented by the telling of certain specific aspects from offices, workshops, shops and other places of work, in the clubs in the enterprises and the cultural centers in the municipalities and cities in Mures, and in other counties, cycles of political-educational action were initiated, containing hours of questions and answers, speeches and symposia on problems raised by the decree.

Similarly, we should stress the measures taken by many county party organs to have columns and special broadcasts in the pages of the local press and on the territorial radio and television stations dedicated to assisting all the workers, from the director down to the worker, in understanding the higher reasoning and the economic, social and political causes that lead to the adoption of the new regulations.

Certainly, these county, municipal, city and town party committees that provided arrival training for its groups of propagandists and agitators proceeded well in their efforts in permanently raising and increasing activity so that each worker would understand his obligations and responsibilities on the basis of the decree.

and the other normative acts that regulate the internal order in the enterprises, the appropriate use of equipment and installations and the care and development of public property. At the same time, they scheduled separate discussions within the framework of the party political-ideological training of mass and public organizations dedicated to outlining the principal conclusions of an economic, political and ethical nature for people - stemming from the provisions of the Council of State Decree and their close correlation with the specific existing situations in the units where these people carry out their activities.

Naturally, it is necessary for each young person or student who walks through the gates of a modern industrial unit having continuously burning fires or installations posing a high degree of danger when in use to be thoroughly trained regarding the provisions contained in the decree and fully aware of the obligatory nature of fully adhering to them, as well as the especially serious consequences that the slightest violation of these provisions could have for them. It is the task of the party groups and organizations, the league of Communist Youth organizations and the student associations in the industrial high schools, vocational schools and technical and higher departments to ensure the young students' and students' thorough understanding of the decree's provisions and the other normative acts that set the standards for work safety in the modern enterprises in our industry.

Energetic Organizational Measures in Each Enterprise and in Each Type of Work

It is essential, certainly, to take energetic practical, effective measures for the purpose of organizing activities for the full implementation of the decree's provisions. Which is just as being done in numerous workers' councils and leadership councils in the ventures and enterprises under the careful guidance of the party groups and organizations.

Of special significance is the fact that within the framework of most of the general assemblies of party organizations, separate attention is being given to discussions of the decree and specific programs of measures are being adopted, according to specific conditions, that are designed to instill a powerful spirit of order and discipline in all workers and all citizens - staff and to give production a high degree of order. Among these programs of measures we can find and the initiation of these programs have been started in various units in different forms - discussions, youth leagues, practical demonstrations, exchanges of experience - and as a result of the improved understanding of the construction and operation of the machinery of the work situation and the fact that the workers use and the existing state of the means of production, workers the more for the operation and maintenance of equipment, for work safety, for preventing fires and explosions and so forth.

According to the plan of measures approved by the party leadership for implementing the decree, the workers' councils in those units which continuously have big lifts - and not just those units - have moved to updating the regulations on

In exercising their decisive role in the organization and leadership of economic and social activities in each production unit, the party organizations have a high responsibility to the people for the proper administration, conservation and development of the huge amount of technical equipment entrusted to each collective by society.

8724

CSO: 2700

PANEL DISCUSSION STRESSES NEED FOR SEX EDUCATION

Bucharest SANATATEA in Romanian Feb 82 pp 6-7

[Article by Cristian Ionescu: "Love Is Not a Game of Chance and Irresponsibility"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] There is an age when you are too big to be little and too little to be big. An age of all uncertainties, when the role of mother and of father begins to seem possible, but...is not yet. The grandparents, the parents, the older brothers know the dangers that lie in wait for the fragile tranquillity of adolescence and try to give warning.

It has always been so: mothers have advised their daughters, fathers have talked lengthily with their boys--in short, adults have been anxious for the generation that comes after them to pass more easily through the difficult age and to enter life honest and upright, thus prepared for the future family. It has been so...., it is so even now, but the place of the parents and brothers has been taken to a certain extent by teachers, educators, foremen...., and the framework of the discussion is not just that of the family, but also the club, the study hall, the boarding school.... This is because an impressive number of young men and women, pupils, students, workers in the first years of activity, now live in nonfamily dormitories. For several years, they have been out of the family environment, as well as that of the village, commune or city in which they were born and in which they were well known and guided. Out from under the tutelage of the family, they sometimes have the impression that they have gone beyond their real age, obtaining an earlier independence, that they henceforth have not permission but the very "right" to act like "big people."

And some of the signs of independence that they exhibit are also the first mistakes: smoking, consumption of alcoholic beverages, verbal or physical aggressiveness, precocious sexual behavior.... When the advice of those who have taken over the function of the parents is too late, problems appear. At first simpler ones, then more and more serious ones, sometimes in connection with an infraction.

These problems were discussed at one of the colloquiums of our periodical. Organized at the request of the Party Committee of Sector 6 of the municipality of Bucharest, it had as a theme "Behavior and Responsibility at a Young Age" and was held at the "Ecran" club in the presence of over 500 dormitory residents--boys and girls. The editorial staff invited to the discussion well-known health educators and public activists of the Red Cross:

Dr Felicia Rebedea, chief of operations, Giulesti Hospital for Obstetrics and Gynecology;

Col Leon Bobocel, commander of the Sector 6 militia;

Prof Dr Pavel Vulcan, Dermatological Clinic 2 of the "Berceni" Hospital;

Dr Docent George Marinescu-Dinizvor, section chief at the "Victor Babes" Hospital for Infectious and Contagious Diseases;

Lecturer Dr George Meiu, psychiatry clinic of the "Dr Gh. Marinescu" Hospital;

Lecturer Dr Lucia Butucea-Vatasescu, director of Children's Home No 1;

Stefan Roman, chief prosecutor of Sector 6;

Dr Mioara Mincu, chief physician of Sector 2.

Dr Felicia Rebedea: At the age of 14-16 years, sometimes even earlier, there begins puberty, explosive somatic development, dominated by hormonal changes. They bring about the transformation and growth of the organism. As a result, in a relatively short time, the bones lengthen, the body begins to be modulated, becoming harmonic, the musculature develops considerably, the genitals reach their full development, the general morphology acquires features characteristic of the sex. But the mental development is still unfinished. Consequently, the adolescent still needs to be guided by adults, to be helped to pass successfully through a stage on which to a great extent his future depends.

A number of studies made in our country and in other countries have demonstrated clearly that while young people are maturing earlier and earlier from a biological viewpoint, with the threshold of puberty falling continually in recent decades, they are maturing later from a social viewpoint. Young people can be capable of establishing a family, of raising and educating a child, only when they also fulfill themselves from a social viewpoint.

Under these conditions, it is particularly important for young people to know how to control their instincts, to which, urged by malicious friends or colleagues, they must not give free rein and, in a moment of weakness, risk their future. This is because the possibility of becoming pregnant can become a reality even in very young girls: 13, 14 years. And cases have been cited when they were able to become pregnant even at 9 years. However, at this age it is not possible to maintain a

pregnancy, because during pregnancy and especially at childbirth the organism is subject to special difficulties and can be faced with mortal danger. In addition, motherhood presupposes important social responsibilities. It is very important for a girl to control her relationships, to get to know morally the young men around her, thinking about feelings that may develop into relations of friendship over 2-3 years, and the result should be marriage--the family and the children whom she may raise, she herself being for them an example in life. The necessity of knowing these rules of behavior is thus important for preventing a disorderly life and early sexuality, with its medical and social consequences.

Col Leon Botocel: It is known that in most cases the group has a positive educational role. This happens in the majority of the dormitories. Sometimes, however, as has been remarked here in groups, under the influence of young people at odds with the law and with morals, antisocial acts also occur, with consequences that can change the normal course of life for a rather long period. The Department of Forensic Medicine of the Institute of Medicine and Pharmacy in Bucharest has made a study on deviant behavior that attests that in its sociogenesis one observes the predominance of the negative factors of immediate and precocious contact with the individual. A composite picture of the negative factor capable of influencing wrongly a young person or a group of the sort in the nonfamily dormitory is this: below-average schooling, with a lack of instruction; repeated changing of the workplace; professional behavior judged as negative; he comes from a disorganized family or from a deficient social microclimate; with penal antecedents. These are the young people who initiate the others in infractions: rapes, fights, beatings, injuries, stabbings with tragic consequences. Similar situations are also found in some dormitories for girls, where attempts at illegal abortion occur, mostly resulting in death. Cases are also encountered in which, becoming pregnant, some young women--wrongly advised--do not have the moral strength to keep the child and take care of it and they commit monstrous acts: abandonment or infanticide, cases punished by the law with all possible harshness.

The various laws of our country provide a number of measures for helping young unused mothers. According to the regulations contained in the law for the Care of Minors, young unused mothers have the possibility of appealing to the commissions for the care of minors under the county people's councils or those of the sectors of the municipality of Bucharest. They can put children up to 3 years old in homes. For the maintenance of her son or daughter in the rank in which she is employed, the mother must pay a fee in proportion to her monthly wage. The legislation in force also provides that the mother can remove her child at any time when she has legalized her family status or has solved her problems that caused her to resort to the help of the commissions for the care of minors./

Prof Dr Ivel, Tulcea: Gonorrhea in Pellicia Rejeda speaks about the consequences of a promiscuous sexual life. But when should it begin? At the time of marriage, I believe, because otherwise a number of risks appear. For instance, the risk of venereal diseases given by contact with persons of an indiscreetly formed morality; a casual acquaintance on the street, at a movie, in a coffeehouse. What are these diseases? Syphilis, gonorrhea, benign lymphogranulomatous lymphoma and chlamydia. The first starts very slowly and without pain. The development of a sore on the genitalia--the hard chancre--begins after 3 weeks. It is felt need or other symptoms, and without treatment the disease can result in mental and neurological syndromes and in eruptions over the whole body after a few years. The second disease is

gonorrhea (blennorrhagia)--a discharge from the urethra that is accompanied by smarting, which can appear in 3-4 days. It lasts a long time and has sterility as a result. The third disease--lymphogranulomatosis--is rare but possible. The fourth--chancroid--is painful and very contagious. Any symptom, even an unpainful one, as in the case of syphilis or blennorrhagia, must make one think, and treatment should be started under the supervision of a physician. Self-treatment with antibiotics can only stop the disease for a while, but it develops further and is harder to treat. It is thus necessary to avoid relations with such persons and self-treatment.

/Venereal diseases still have a large percentage among the aspects of morbidity in our country, although one sees an improvement in comparison with past years. It should be borne in mind that the biggest jumps in the incidence of syphilis were recorded in those urban centers that have attracted a very large number of young people for several years. The same situation is also noted with regard to gonorrheal infections. It should be noted that the source of infection was discovered only 74.4 percent of the time in the case of syphilis patients and only 63.9 percent of the time in the case of gonorrhea patients. This is due to the fact that the patients did not always want to collaborate with the health authorities, not revealing the source and the contacts./

Dr. Lucien George Marinescu-Dinavici: In summary, health education--also the reason for this meeting--finds expression in hygiene and behavior. I would like to talk about the way in which the lack of education at home for young people manifests itself in the dormitories. There are dormitory residents who spit in the rooms, urinate in the corridors, throw up. What are they doing? They are spreading viruses. Very many respiratory diseases are contracted through saliva or nasal secretion. One of them is meningococcic meningitis, which took many lives in the past century. Meningococcus is found in the buccal cavity and can be transmitted through spitting.... But not only these germs are found in the buccal cavity; even gonococci--dangerous because, in addition to the local disease, they can cause rheumatism and especially meningitis and gonorrheal rheumatism--are found there. Pneumococci and Koch bacilli are also found in sputum. Germs are also found on the genitals. In addition to the four venereal diseases, I also mention: gonorrheal urethritis, Candida fungi, Trichomonas, mycoplasmas and hepatitis, which is also contracted by sexual contact through urethral secretion and menstrual blood. But germs are found particularly in the anal region: over 1,500 salmonellae, the viruses of dysentery, of cholera.... The examples given are meant to point out that strict observance of the rules of hygiene is necessary in everyday behavior and even in sexual relations.

Not only strict personal hygiene but also strict measures of disinfection and a good organization of self-administration are thus necessary in the dormitory dormitories, where the health groups are common.

/Provided in the Skeleton Program for Health Education of Frenchmen, Pupils and Students, the self-administration of the classrooms, laboratories, gymnasiums, lecture halls and commissaries and the hygienic maintenance of the schoolyard and green areas are health-education activities performed outside the educational program./

/As a component part of the instructional and educational process, self-administration is the first lesson of organization, a model of the way in which young people will have to conduct themselves throughout their life, of how their future dwelling will have to look./

Lecturer Dr George Mezu: The Romanian has a wise saying that we paraphrase: "Tell me with whom you make friends so that I may tell you who you will be." A first very important thing is that for you to know what conditions another young man or woman must fulfill in order to be friends with him. Fundamentally, friendships are relationships that are based on qualities, on availability, on reciprocity. The way in which a person looks and behaves can give some signs. Young people must know, thus must observe, laziness, dirtiness, foul language, in order to avoid friendship with people who have such manifestations. If we choose our friends well, a number of risks, with all their consequences, will disappear. Another risk factor is that of incorrectly understood solidarity. There is sometimes the tendency for young people to try to shield one who has done wrong. This is solidarity that disturbs the atmosphere and creates danger. I would not like to go into the pathology of the deviations caused by the altered life of the microgroup, but just to mention it: neuroses, psychoses, deviant sexual behavior--from masturbation to seduction and rape--whose dangers are the modification of future sexual behavior and a whole series of dissatisfactions, of sexual disharmonies in the future family. Only by viewing things seriously, with more responsibility for one's own life and for the life of others--friends, colleagues, acquaintances--for health, will young people remain with the image of this wonderful period of life, which I wish more and more beautiful for them, and with achievements that may do them credit.

Lecturer Dr Maria Butacea-Vatasescu: Young people should love, marry and have children. This is the law of life. There are times when things do not happen so. Two young people -- without being well acquainted and proceed in acts which in fact are sexual acts but which should be done not just at any time and in any way. Children of others who sometimes do not even know who the father is come to Children's Home No 1, where I work. They do not know who the father is because they had sexual relations with many men. But something else also happens: men or women, some over 40 years old, come after 10-20 years; trying to be discreet, they question me: "You know, it seems to me that a child was once brought here. I would like to know what happened to the youngster." We tell them: the child went on to a home for orphaned children, to school, even to college; he made a place in life for himself because the state gave him good care. But this child did not know what a mother's love, a father's love meant. Up to 3 years of age, he did not know how to say the word "father." Because there are no men in our unit -- I know how to say "mother," although for us this does not mean that he has a mother. These children are handicapped, since they went through from orphaned families or adopted children and these children say to them: "See daddy, see mommy!" and the tragedy follows: they come afterwards and cry out to me: "Mother director, mother director, but didn't daddy come to visit me, but didn't mommy come to visit me?" It is a painful situation. This is the result of the irresponsibility of the young people who have a child out of wedlock. Love is not a game of chance and irresponsibility.

(Devoted love, for documentation, the editors of our periodicals were at Children's Home No 1, run by Lecturer Dr Maria Butacea-Vatasescu. On these occasions, we noticed the love with which the children are surrounded, the conditions that they have for growing up and being formed. At the same time, however, we also observed the great drama that is experienced by those who begin to understand that a child should have true parents, not parents who permanently abandon their children. It seems particularly true that, along with the act of abandonment, explanations for adopting a child are registered daily at this unit. In one of our future issues, we will return to this matter in detail.)

Stefan Roman, prosecutor: Because responsibility at a young age has been put in discussion at this colloquium, I too am obliged to refer to some isolated manifestations that nonetheless must be viewed seriously, because they must be eradicated from the causes that produced them. I shall refer to an act which was committed last year on our sector's territory and which is under investigation by the authorities of the militia and the prosecutor's office. On the evening of 18 October 1981, a young working woman of 18 years of age from an enterprise for metal products in Sector 6 was in front of the TILIB [Bucharest Insulation Trust for Industrial Projects] dormitory. Taken into one of the dormitory's rooms, the girl was forced, by blows in the stomach, to the head and in the chest area, to have sexual relations with 11 men. A barbarous act, which occurred over a span of 48 hours, a period in which the girl was not allowed to leave the dormitory and which culminated in a series of sexual perversions. I would like to add that the perversions are regarded by our law as infractions and are punishable with 5 years in prison. Moreover, the mere possession itself of pornographic books or magazines, which are making their presence felt more and more in the nonfamily dormitories, represents an infraction. My mission as a prosecutor who will take part in this trial is to request the maximum penalty: 10 years in prison. I want to point out, however, that this act did not arise by chance and that it is grafted onto what we define as "bad company" and "union in unnatural acts." And it is a result of a state of disorder in some nonfamily dormitories. Because it is proper for you to know how to wash yourself and for you to have the desire to use soap every day, it is very important for you to brush your teeth, to have personal hygiene, to act as it is normal for you to act, but it is just as natural for you to know that you must take a stand regarding one beside you when he is guilty of dangerous actions. Such as, for example, someone throws a knife at the door, shoots craps, consumes alcohol to excess, smokes until emptying scores of packs of cigarettes. From this to the commission of a criminal act is not very far: it is the doorway to an infraction.

/Shortly after this colloquium, we were also invited to the "Ecran" club for a public trial in which young perpetrators of various offenses (vagrancy, social parasitism, rape, robbery) were tried, in the presence of a numerous young public from the sector's enterprises, for the acts committed. In most cases, the infractions would not have been committed if schoolmates or fellow workers had intervened promptly right at the appearance of the first manifestations. It was a hard lesson, but necessary for all those present at the trial, a lesson starting from the concern for preventing manifestations that endanger the physical and mental health of the younger generation./

Dr Mioara Mincu: The questions that were addressed to me, as the last speaker, refer to the desire for information, for health education, of the many young people who want to live properly, correctly, to love, to have friends. Thus, how should a proper young person be? What should one do to be nice in society? When should sexual life begin? When should one marry? When should one enter this cell of human society? If man is a being who builds his life consciously, what should he do in order to be happy? What does happiness mean? What is the condition for two young people to be happy together? Our discussion up to now could be reduced to these questions.

We cannot establish a standard, a guide. Because happiness, like beauty, means variation, nuances, different types and prototypes, it means harmony, cleanliness of body and mind. To this higher, human species, evolved on a biological scale, nature has given an extraordinary quality: thought, a product of the activity of the central

nervous system, different from that of the other creatures. On entering into the institution of love, two indispensable elements are necessary: physical and mental health. But so that love can be fulfilled, with a whole series of disappointments and sufferings being prevented, a well-defined social status is also necessary. The proper time is, in my opinion, the age of 20 years both for girls and for boys, on the condition of their professional fulfillment, the age regarded by the experts as ideal for young people to enter into the institution of the family. This is why it must not be felt that man is qualified for sexual relations as soon as endocrinologic sex--the first menstruation, the first sexual impulse in boys--has appeared. Life must be started with responsibility, not with stigmata of the body and mind. There may be very much to say. In my capacity of doctor and health educator, I feel that discussions like today's, initiated with so much concern and warmth by very many educational personnel, should continue with even greater intensity.

/We presented above just part of the contributions at a colloquium that lasted nearly 4 hours. Clearly, such a long discussion, followed not only by those in the auditorium but also, through loudspeakers, by another few hundred young people in the hall of the "Ecran" club, points up the great interest in these matters. Are they really so sensational? So indecent? Of course not. But many parents, teachers, educators and foremen refuse to talk about them.

/At the age when you are too big to be little, but too little to be big, there is no void of information. If this is not done in the school and in the family, the street, the unorganized, chaotic, misinformed or ill-meaning group, will take over the task of providing information. This is why there must be no taboo subjects for an educator.

/Sex education as education for family life is absolutely necessary.

/The so numerous attendance at the colloquium points up the fact that too few actions of this sort are undertaken in the general schools and secondary schools, actions provided moreover in the Skeleton Program for Health Education of Preschoolers, Pupils and Students. These are conclusions on which the parents, the teaching personnel and the Red Cross commissions in the educational units should reflect more deeply.

/The discussions in the colloquium at the "Ecran" club were conducted by Diana Zefer, secretary of the Party Committee of Sector 6, and Maria Silea, chief editor of our periodical. The fact that representatives of the UTC [Union of Communist Youth] organizations, of the Red Cross and of the trade-union committees participated in this colloquium opens up the prospect of a more organized activity, in support of a good integration of the younger generation into life and work./

12105
CSO: 2700/214

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

April 22, 1952